NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by [illegible] & BARBER, [illegible]

[Price $2 per Annum—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1815. [Vol. [illegible]—No. [illegible]]

New Works

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received and for Sale at their BOOK, STATIONARY & CHART STORE, *No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,*

A Number of New and Valuable WORKS, among them are the following:—

A Treatise on the Fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion—in which are illustrated the profession, ministry, worship and faith of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—By Jesse Kersey.—Price 62 1-2 cents.

The "Lord of the Isles," a New Poem, by Walter Scott.—Price $1.—This exquisitively fine Poem has the attraction of presenting a nobler class of characters, and is finished in a style more uniformly excellent, than any of Scott's former subjects; and of exciting interest by a train of striking events, very susceptible of fictitious ornament.

Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 2 vols. 8vo.—The only uniform and accurate edition of this celebrated work, which has been printed in the United States.

A new and complete edition of the Speeches of CURRAN, the celebrated Irish Orator. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Speeches of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, (now Lord Erskine) when at the Bar, on subjects connected with the liberty of the press; against constructive treasons, and on miscellaneous subjects, 2 vols. 8vo.

Speeches of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, 1 vol. 8vo.

Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, 1 vol. 8vo.

Walker's Principles of Elocution, 1 vol. 8vo.

They have also constantly for Sale,

An extensive collection of BOOKS, in every department of Literature, many of which are in very elegant bindings, and worth the attention of those wishing for beautiful editions.—On all purchases over 10 Dollars, a discount (from the lowest retail prices) will be given.

BIBLES.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

A LARGE supply of FAMILY BIBLES, with plates, which they will sell at very reduced prices,—from $3 50 to $11 each.

June 10, 1815.

Writing Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

TWO Hundred Reams Burbank's Foolscap and Pot WRITING PAPER, and 60 Reams superfine LETTER-PAPER,—which with their former assortment of Brandywine and Hartford Papers, makes their stock of every description of Paper very large, and which will be sold by the single ream or quantity at the Manufactory prices.

June 10, 1815.

Distillery.

CASH will be given for Rye, Corn, Barley, and Pine Wood, at BULL's Distillery, near Broad-Street.—*Also,* A number of likely Shoats wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.—Apply to

HENRY BULL.

Newport, June 8.

For Sale,

And possession given immediately,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Spring-street, in good repair, with a garden, well of water, and other conveniences. For terms, &c. enquire of

SAMUEL I. GREENE.

Newport, May 31

For Sale, or To Let,

THE House and Lot, next north of Mrs. Read's, in Thames-street, and belonging to the heirs of the late Capt. Samuel Lawton.—For terms, &c. apply to

EDWARD THURSTON.

Newport, May 30.

BOOKS

HANNAH MOORE's Practical Piety and Christian Morals.—MEIKLE's Traveller and Solitude Sweetened.—ROWE's Exercises.—TRIMMER's Sermons.—BLAIR's Ditto.—DODDRIDGE's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.—WATTS's Logic.—HERVEY's Meditations.—Raffle's Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the late Reverend THOMAS SPENCER.—SELLON's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures.—Life of HARRIOT NEWELL.—Elements of Morality.—Zion's Pilgrim.—Golden Treasury.—Moral Mirror.—Christian Revelations.—Christian's Pocket Companion.—Seraphical Shepherd.—Whole duty of Woman, and Christian Pilgrim.

The above Books, with others, are

FOR SALE, AT

James Hammond's

BOOK AND DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 104, Thames-street.

Recently Received,

NEW GOODS of the latest Importations.

A great Variety of NEW BOOK for Youth and Children.

Newport, June 9

British Dry Goods,

THAT ARE NEW,

ARE This Day received, and for Sale, by

James Hammond.

Newport, May 31, 1815.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

NEW-ENGLAND, and New-York PRIMERS.

Alden's 1st and 2d part, Webster's, Picket's and Murray's *Spelling-Books.*

Murray's Introduction, Reader and Sequel to do.; Alden's Reader; Staniford's Art of Reading; Columbian Orator; Scott's Lessons; Bibles; Testaments and other *Readers.*

Murray's Grammar; do. abridged; English Exercises adapted to do.

Adams' and Daboll's *Arithmetics.*

Johnson's, Walker's and Perry's *Dictionaries.*

Goldsmith's, Morse's, Cumming's and Adams's *Geographies,* with Maps.

Latin Classics—Adam's Latin Grammar, Ainsworth's Dictionary, Corderii, Æsop's Fables, Clarke's Nepos, Davidson's Virgil, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero, and Cæsar Delphini.

Greek Classics.—Gloucester Greek Grammar, Smith's Greek Grammar Greek Testament, Schreveli Lexicon Græca Minora.

The above are for Sale at

James Hammond's

Circulating Library & Dry Goods Store
No. 104, Thames-Street.

Newport, June 2.

To Let,

And immediate Possession given,

THE House, Stores, and part of the Garden, the property of *Capt. Freeman Mayberry.*—For terms, apply to WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.

Newport, June 9

WANTED,

IN a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Store, a smart active Lad. One acquainted with the business, would be preferred, and good recommendations will be required.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

June 9, 1815

Eliza Burlingham,

RETURNS her thanks to the public for their patronage, and wishes for a continuance of it.—She has just received, and offers for sale at her store, No. 125, Thames-street, a general assortment of genuine Groceries, Paper-Hangings, Cotton Yarn, &c.—All the above articles she is determined to sell on as good terms as can be obtained in Newport, wholesale or retail.—Country produce or paper rags taken in payment.

Newport, May 12.

To Let,

And Possession given on the 10th May,

THE Dwelling-House late belonging to, and occupied by, Capt *James R. Dockray,* situated in Thames-street.—For terms, apply to

WILLIAM TISDALE.

Newport, April 7.

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

HAS collected, and offers for Sale, his usual Assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN-SEEDS, comprising almost all the variety of Garden Vegetables, commonly raised in this country.—Enquire at No 148, *Thames-street,* Newport.—Where may also be had, a general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINE, &c as usual.

ALSO,

Whitwell's celebrated *Aromatic Snuff,* for head aches, recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, in preference to the English Cephalic Snuff.

AND,

Cary's approved *Family Pills,* so eminently useful in bilious complaints, costiveness, loss of appetite, dizziness of the head, indigestion, head-ache, female complaints, &c.

Newport, March 2.

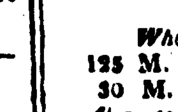
FOR SALE,

THE Brig FAME, of 185 Tons burthen.—For price and terms apply to

RHODES & CAHOONE, or ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, June 8.

FOR SALE,



NINE-SIXTEENTHS of the Ship COMET, about 350 Tons burthen, now laying at Gardner's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN COGGESHALL,

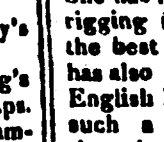
Who has also for Sale,

125 M. Shingles.
30 M. clear seasoned Boards.

Also, to Let, One-Half of a House in Thames-street, and a Dwelling-house in Cross-street, leading to the Point.

Newport, June 2.

FOR SALE,



FIVE-EIGHTHS of the Ship TWO-CATHARINES, 346 tons, now lying at Dighton, and built by David Standish, of Dighton, in 1811.—She has not been at sea—her standing rigging is of a large size, and made of the best St. Petersburgh Hemp.—She has also a full suit of Sails, made of English Duck, of suitable numbers for such a Ship.—The Ship has also the principal part of her running cordage, two bower and stream cables, two bower, stream and kedge anchors, long-boat, yawl and stern-boat, her water-casks all iron-hooped, and the greatest part of her ballast. Those who wish to purchase, will apply to

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, Feb. 23.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN BOURS, Esq. late of Newport, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present the same for settlement, to Mr. P. O. Richmond, who is duly authorised to close the concerns of said estate.

PETER BOURS, *Executor.*

Newport, June 9. 6m.

FOR SALE,

FIVE-TWELFTHS of a Cotton Manufactory, situated in North-Kingstown, about 1 mile from Wickford. It has a stream of water sufficient to operate 1000 spindles, and has now in operation 360, with a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, all in good repair.—Seldom has a property possessing so many advantages been offered for sale.—The terms will be liberal, and may be known by applying to John Hawkins, at the Factory, or to

BERIAH & DANIEL WAITE

Newport, June 9.

TO LET,

THE three-story Fire-proof Store No. 2, Market-square.—Possession given immediately.—*Also,* The Stores No's. 95 and 97 Thames-street.—Possession given the 8th of April next.—Apply to

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, March 10.

MUSIC.

A Young Lady, who understands Music on the Piano Forte, wishes to teach a few Scholars.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

June 2, 1815.

Agricultural.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

WHEAT CROPS.

Communication from John Lowell, Esq. on Wheat.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Roxbury, Nov. 20, 1814.

Gentlemen—A wish having been expressed by the trustees last spring, in consequence of the successful experiment of Dr. Dudley Hardy, upon the culture of Wheat in Brighton, that many experiments of the same kind should be repeated in different towns near the sea-coast and on different soils, I was induced among others to make a trial of this wheat, and although it was made upon a small scale, it was not the less satisfactory.

I had but one small piece of ground in a proper state to receive wheat. It measured one-third of an acre. The soil was very thin over a bed of gravel, extremely subject to drought, and incapable, as I thought, of bearing a large crop of any sort. Potatoes had been cultivated on it for two years preceding. It had been twice ploughed the fall before, after the potatoes were dug. In the spring, four horse cart loads of horse-dung were spread upon it and ploughed in. On the 7th day of April, I sowed upon it three-quarters of a bushel of Mr. Hardy's wheat. This wheat was of a small size, and rather shrivelled. It is said to be the same known and cultivated as Londonderry wheat.

The crop looked extremely well—none of it was blighted, and on the 2d of August it was reaped. The produce was precisely seven bushels and an half. It weighed from 50 to 58 pounds the bushel. The same land was again ploughed on the 7th of August, and a crop of clover sown on it. Its appearance is now very good.

Your humble servant,

JOHN LOWELL.

From Hon. Josiah Quincy—same subject.

Boston, Dec. 21, 1814.

Sir—I state, in conformity with the wishes of the Agricultural Society, the result of a small experiment made the last season on spring-wheat, obtained from Gorham Parsons, Esq. of Brighton.

In March, as soon as the frost would permit, I ploughed a measured acre; carted on ten loads of manure, the usual quantity for a barley crop; steeped one bushel of wheat in the drainings of a common heap; sowed and harrowed it into the ground.

The product was fifteen bushels of good wheat.

No blast or smut was perceived on the wheat. It weighed sixty pounds to the bushel.

Some stalks of rye having sprung up with the wheat, I examined them and found every head blasted.

My land adjoined the bay, and was a clayey loam.

Respectfully, I am your ob't serv't.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

FROM THE LONDON EVENING MAIL.

Sir—It is a general complaint that the finest apples of this country have degenerated, and many of the best sorts have entirely disappeared from our gardens and orchards. It would not be difficult to shew, that every successive grafting, is a new pejoration of the fruit engrafted. By such proof the failure would be accounted for: but I shall only at present so far intrude upon the columns of your paper as to point out an effectual method of retaining *good apples* in the country without the pains of grafting. In every perfectly ripe apple there will be found one, and sometimes two *round seeds;* the others will have one or more *flatted sides.*—The round one will produce the improved fruit from which they are taken; and those with flatted sides will produce the fruit of the crab upon which the graft was inserted. It requires not a long time to ascertain the difference, for if a circle is drawn in rich ground, and the flat sided seeds planted therein, and the round seed in the centre, the variation of quality will be discovered in two or three years; the first will throw out the leaves of a crab, and the latter the leaves of an improved tree, distinguished in shape, fibre, and a lanuginous appearance; and in due time the fruit of each will put every thing beyond doubt.

It is to be observed, moreover, that the seeds of crabs *(being originals)* are mostly if not altogether round.

[illegible] NEW-YORK [illegible] MAY [illegible]

[illegible] MASSACRE.

WE [illegible] by [illegible] the Mercury a [illegible] in England, where [illegible] defenceless Americans [illegible] spilt without any [illegible] whatever. We have perused the Journal of Mr. Andrews, [illegible] his confinement in that prison, and the following is the substance of what he recorded respecting this bloody affair, of which he was an eye witness, and narrowly escaped the fate of his unfortunate fellow-captives.

EXTRACT.

MASSACRE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

"On the 6th of April, at 6 o'clock P. M. Capt. T. G. Shortland, keeper of the Dartmoor Prison, happened to discover a small hole which had been picked through one of the inner walls of the prison, by some of our boys who preferred any employment to idleness. Upwards of five thousand prisoners were, at this time, civilly walking in the yards of the different prisons, not dreaming of the approaching tragedy and wholly unconscious of the existence of the little hole from which it was to originate. Instantly the ringing of an alarm bell saluted their astonished ears; and scarcely had they time to look their surprise, when the drum beat to arms!

"Curiosity alone prompted them to turn their attention to the gate, as the only avenue through which they might learn the cause of this extraordinary alarm. Each one was eager to get nearer to the source of information, till from the pressure of some thousands, the gate gave way, the crowd with it, and those in the rear pressed forward so rapidly, the foremost found it impossible to resist the current, but were pushed entirely through the passage.

At this moment, captain Shortland, at the head of the troops of the garrison, entered the inner square of the prison, and drew up his men in a position to charge the prisoners, who were gazing with wonder on this military movement, not dreaming that themselves were its object. The officers of the garrison, perceiving the bloody intention of the keeper, would have no hand in the business, declined giving any orders, and resigned their power to captain Shortland. After viewing, in speechless astonishment, a manœuvre, that at length seemed to menace their own safety, the prisoners, though unconscious of blame, began to think it most prudent to retire, and every one hastened towards their respective prisons, with all possible alacrity.

"The order to fire was now given by the keeper, and promptly obeyed. A full volley of musketry was discharged into a body of several thousand men, all retreating in the most peaceable manner!

"Through the gates and iron palings that separated the troops from the prisoners, were these vollies *repeated, for several minutes!* while the defenceless victims, dead and wounded, fell thick on every side. Their flight was in disorder, and the doors of the cells they were seeking to regain, were soon clogged with the wounded, who had fallen in the passages, and the unwounded who were flying over them.

"Their murderous pursuers had now entered the yards of each prison, making a general charge on man and boy, sheathing their ruthless bayonets in the bodies of the retreating prisoners, and completing the work of destruction by the discharge of another volley of musketry *in the backs* of the hindmost who were forcing their passage, over the wounded, into their prison.

"Nor did they stop here; but patroled the yard, to find some solitary fugitive who had sought safety in flight. One poor affrighted wretch had fled close to the wall of one of the prisons, fearing to move, lest he should meet his death. Him those demons of hell discovered, and the bloody Shortland gave the fatal order. In vain the trembling victim fell on his knees, and in that imploring attitude besought their compassion, begged them to spare a life almost exhausted by suffering and confinement. He pleaded to brutes—he appealed to tygers. "*Fire!*" cried Shortland, and several balls were discharged into his bosom!

"This inhuman monster, having now "glutted his Nero appetite with blood," retired with the troops, leaving the scene of his murdium slippery with the life-blood of defenceless freemen! *Sixty three*

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, Opposite the Brick-Market.

(Price [illegible] per annum [illegible]) SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1815. [VOL. LIV.—NO. 2780.]

BIBLES.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,
A LARGE supply of FAMILY BIBLES, which they will sell lower than at any other store in this town.

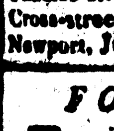
Writing Paper.

They have also just received,
TWO Hundred Reams Burbank's Demy and Pot WRITING-PAPER, and 60 Reams superfine LETTER-PAPER,—which with their late assortment of Brandywine and Milford Papers, makes their stock of every description of Paper very large, which will be sold by the single quire or quantity at the Manufactory prices.
June 24, 1815.

British DRY GOODS,
THAT ARE NEW,
BY THIS DAY received, and for Sale, by
James Hammond.
Newport, May 31, 1815.

FOR SALE,

NINE-SIXTEENTHS of the Ship COMET, about 350 Tons burthen, now laying at Gardner's Wharf—For further particulars and terms, apply to
JOHN COGGESHALL,
Who has also for Sale,
125 M. Shingles.
30 M. clear seasoned Boards.
Also, to Let, One-Half of a House Thames-street, and a Dwelling-house Cross-street, leading to the Point.
Newport, June 2.

FOR SALE,

FIVE-EIGHTHS of the Ship TWO-CATHARINES, 346 tons, now lying at Dighton, and built by David Standish, of Dighton, in 1811.—She has not been at sea—her standing rigging is of a large size, and made of the best St. Petersburgh Hemp.—She has also a full suit of Sails, made of English Duck, of suitable numbers for such a Ship.—The Ship has also the principal part of her running cordage, two bower and stream cables, two bower, stream and kedge anchors, long-boat, yawl and stern-boat, her water-casks all iron-hooped, and the greatest part of her ballast. Those who wish to purchase, will apply to
THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, Feb. 23.

BEEF, &c.
100 Barrels No. 1 Boston BEEF.
200 Boxes Mould Candles.
200 do. Soap.
For Sale, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.
No. 2, Dean's Wharf.
Newport, June 30.

To Let,
And Possession given on the 10th May,
THE Dwelling-House late belonging to, and occupied by, Capt. *James R. Dockray*, situated in Thames-street.—For terms, apply to
WILLIAM TISDALE.
Newport, April 7.

FOR SALE,
THAT Valuable Estate late belonging to Capt. *David Huntington*, deceased, situated in Elm-street, on the Point, consisting of a Dwelling-House, with 8 rooms on a floor, in good repair, with a stable, coach and wood-house, a good garden, and well of water. For terms, apply to *Elizabeth Huntington*, Tiverton, or to
DAVID WILLIAMS.
Who has for sale, Two second-hand Quadrants, a number of Charts and nautical Tracts.—*Also for sale,* A quantity of the celebrated Pasmore's SCYTHES.
Newport, 24th of 6th mo. 1815.

To Let,
THE House now occupied by Capt *Appleby*, next door to Wm. Ellery's, Esq. and opposite Liberty-Tree. For terms, apply to
SILAS DEAN.
Newport, April 21.

Law of Rhode-Island.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JUNE SESSION, 1815.
An ACT to regulate the Inspection of Beef and Pork.

Section 1. BE *it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted,* That from and after the first day of September next, no person or persons whatsoever, shall sell, ship or export from this State, any salted Beef or Pork, except in barrels or half barrels, of the quality and dimensions herein after prescribed, and the contents thereof are inspected and packed, and unless the casks containing the same are branded agreeably to the direction in this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be an Inspector-General of beef and pork, for this State, who shall be well-skilled in the knowledge of the same, to be appointed by the General Assembly annually, and to be by them removed at pleasure, who before he shall enter on the duties of said office, shall give bonds, with sufficient surety, to the General Treasurer, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and shall also be sworn faithfully to perform the same; and such Inspector shall have power, when so qualified, to appoint and shall appoint a Deputy-Inspector in each county in this State, who shall be removed by him at pleasure, for whom he shall be answerable, and shall take bonds from them to himself and successor in said office, with sufficient sureties, in a penal sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. And the said Deputy Inspectors shall also be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; and each of the Deputy-Inspectors, when so appointed and qualified, shall appoint in the several towns in their respective counties, such a number of assistant Inspectors, surveyors or packers, as shall be necessary, who shall give bonds, with surety to the Deputy-Inspectors, from whom such assistant shall receive his appointment, in the penal sum of not less than one hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and shall also be sworn faithfully to perform the same. Provided always, That in case of the vacancy of said office of Inspector-General, by death, resignation, or removal out of the State, his Deputy-Inspectors and their assistants shall continue in their respective offices until the next annual election, unless sooner removed by the Inspector-General for the time being, and that his Excellency the Governor be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint an Inspector-General to fill such vacancy, until the next annual election.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every Deputy so appointed, to make return to the Inspecter-General, once in every six months, of the number of barrels and half-barrels of beef and pork inspected by them, or their assistants, agreeable to the provisions of this act. And it shall be the duty of the Inspector-General, in the month of May annually, to make return to the General Assembly, at their May session, of the whole number of barrels and half-barrels of beef and pork inspected, according to the directions of this act, by him or his deputies, the year preceding, designating the different sorts of beef and pork, and the places at which it was inspected.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no beef which shall be killed after the first day of September next, shall be packed or repacked in barrels or half-barrels, for exportation, unless it be of fat cattle; and that all such beef shall be cut in pieces as nearly square as may be, and which shall not exceed eight pounds weight, nor be less than four pounds weight: That all beef which the Inspector, Deputy-Inspector or assistant, shall find on examination to have been killed at a proper age to be fat, and otherwise good and merchantable, shall be sorted and divided by him in four different sorts, for packing or repacking into barrels or half-barrels, to be denominated Mess—Prime, No. 1—Prime, No. 2—and Cargo. Mess beef shall consist of the choicest pieces of oxen or steers, well fatted, not under three years old, and weighing six hundred pounds and upwards. The shin, shoulder-clod and neck, shall be taken from the fore-quarter, and the leg and leg-rounds from the hind-quarter, and each barrel or half-barrel, containing beef of this description, shall be branded on one of the heads with the words Mess Beef.

Prime Beef, No. 1, shall consist of choice pieces of oxen, steers, cows and heifers, not under three years old, nor under four hundred pounds weight, and to average five hundred pounds weight, without any neck or shanks. On one head of each barrel or half-barrel, containing beef of this description, shall be branded Prime Beef, No. 1.

Prime Beef, No. 2, shall consist of cattle of all descriptions, not before mentioned, of three years old and upwards, (bulls excepted,) with not more than half a neck and three shanks, and without any hocks; each barrel and half-barrel of which shall be branded Prime Beef, No. 2.

All other fat cattle, of two years old and upwards, and all other parts of cattle that are not above mentioned, which shall not be packed or repacked for exportation, including bulls, shall be branded on one head, Cargo Beef. And every barrel and half-barrel shall be well salted with seventy-five pounds of clean St. Ubes, Isle of May, Lisbon or Turks-Island Salt, or 80 pounds of coarse Liverpool salt, or other salt of equal quality, exclusive of pickle made of fresh water, as strong as salt will make it: and to each barrel and half-barrel of beef, of the three first sorts, shall be added four ounces of salt-petre; and each half-barrel of beef shall be salted with one-half of the quantity of salt above mentioned, and two ounces of salt-petre.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of September next, every barrel and half-barrel, in which mess-beef shall be packed or re-packed, shall be made of good seasoned white-oak staves and heading, free from sap, and every defect, to be covered three-fourths of the length with good hoops, leaving one-fourth in the centre; the heads to be made of good thick stuff, the hoops to be well set and drawn together. That barrels and half-barrels, containing Prime Beef, No. 1, Prime, No. 2, and Cargo Beef, may be made of seasoned white oak, or white ash, or yellow-bark oak-staves and heading, not free from sap, and be hooped with no more than twelve hoops, which shall be well secured with not less than three pins on each bulge; and that every barrel and half-barrel, in which beef of any denomination shall be packed or re-packed, for exportation, shall be made of staves and heading not less than five-eighths of an inch thick. Each barrel shall contain two hundred pounds weight of beef, and each half-barrel shall contain one hundred pounds weight of beef. The barrels to measure sixteen and half inches between the chimes, and to be twenty-eight inches long; the half-barrels to contain not less than fifteen; nor more than sixteen gallons, and hooped in the same manner as is provided for the whole barrels.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That on one head of every barrel and half-barrel, in which beef or pork is packed or re-packed for exportation, shall be branded the weight it contains, with the first letter of the Christian name, and the surname at length of the Inspector who has inspected the same, with the name of the town where it was inspected, in legible letters, (not less than three-fourths of an inch long,) also the addition of Rhode-Island.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That no Deputy or Assistant, appointed by this act, shall inspect or brand any cask of beef or pork, out of the town or county for which he shall be appointed under the penalty of fifty dollars; and if any person, other than the said Inspector, his Deputy or Assistant, shall presume to stamp or brand any cask of beef or pork, in the manner directed by this act, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, for each and every cask so unlawfully branded.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Inspector-General shall have two cents for each barrel, and two cents for each half-barrel of beef and pork, inspected by virtue of this act: and the Deputy of each county shall have two cents for each barrel, and one cent for each half barrel of beef and pork inspected as aforesaid, in the county whereof he shall be Inspector, and each Assistant Inspector shall have for his services, in cutting, weighing, packing, salting, pickling, heading and branding, each barrel of beef or pork, twenty cents; and for each half-barrel, twelve and half cents, and for performing the same, exclusive of cutting, he shall receive for each barrel twelve and half cents, and each half barrel seven cents, to be paid by the owner thereof. And any Deputy-Inspector shall, on any special occasion, be authorized to send an Assistant-Inspector from the town in which such Assistant resides, into an adjoining town, to perform the duties of his office in said town.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if the Inspector, any Deputy-Inspector or Assistant, appointed by virtue of this act, shall be guilty of any neglect or fraud, in inspecting any beef or pork, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall mark with their respective brands, any cask containing beef or pork, which has not been actually inspected, he or they shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for each and every cask so falsely marked.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall intermix, take out or shift, any beef or pork, out of any cask inspected or branded, as by this act is required, or put in any other beef or pork, for sale or exportation, contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, the person or persons so offending, shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That no salted beef or pork shall be exported out of this State, unless the master or owner of the vessel exporting the same, produce to the Collector, or any other officer authorised by the laws of the United States to clear vessels out, a certificate from the Inspector-General, his Deputy or Assistant, that the same has been inspected and branded according to the directions in this act; and each certificate shall express the number of barrels and half barrels of beef and pork, of each sort; and the Master or owner of any vessel in which beef or pork is so exported, producing said certificate, shall take and subscribe the following oath, before the officer authorized as before:

I, A. B. of do swear (or affirm) that according to the best of my knowledge and belief the certificate hereunto annexed contains the whole quantity of salted beef or pork on board the Master, and that no salted beef or pork is shipped on board said vessel, for the ship's company, or freight, or as cargo, but what is inspected and branded according to law.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That for each and every certificate given by the Inspector, Deputy Inspector, or Assistant, for beef or pork exported, he shall receive ten cents, to be paid by the shipper, and they are severally required to give such certificates, whenever requested.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of September next, every barrel and half barrel, in which mess pork shall be packed or repacked, shall be made of good seasoned white oak staves and heading, five-eighths of an inch thick, free from sap and every defect. Each barrel shall contain two hundred pounds weight of pork, and shall not be of less guage than thirty, nor more than thirty-one gallons; and each half-barrel shall contain one hundred weight of pork, and shall not be of a less guage than fifteen, nor more than sixteen gallons; and that said barrels and half-barrels shall, in every respect, be hooped in the same manner as is in this act provided for barrels and half-barrels, for packing and re-packing of mess beef. That barrels and half-barrels, containing one hog, prime and cargo pork, may be made of good seasoned white oak, or white ash, or yellow-bark oak staves and heading, not free from sap, and be hooped with twelve hoops, which shall be secured with no less than three pins on each bulge.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be four qualities of pork, known and distinguished by the names of Mess, One Hog, Prime and Cargo pork. Mess pork to consist of rib pieces only; One Hog to be one hog and no more in a barrel; Prime pork to consist of three shoulders and one head and a half; the head shall not weigh more than twenty-four pounds to each barrel. The Cargo pork to consist of not more than five shoulders, and not more than thirty pounds of head to each barrel; and that each barrel and half-barrel of pork shall be salted and pickled with the same weight of salt, and the same kind of pickle, as is in this act provided for packing and inspecting of beef; and that each barrel and half-barrel of pork, when so inspected and packed or re-packed, shall be branded in the same manner as is in this act provided for branding of beef, designating the different qualities or denominations herein described.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall prevent the exportation of rounds of beef in kegs or tubs. Provided however, that the name of the owner or exporter, and the town where he resides, shall be branded on one head of each keg or tub, under the penalty of one dollar for each keg or tub not branded.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall export, or ship for exportation, out of this State, any salted beef or pork, not inspected or branded, as by this act is provided, every such exporter or shipper, and the master of every vessel having on board such uninspected beef or pork, shall on conviction, severally forfeit and pay the sum of [illegible] dollars, and the master of every vessel [illegible] on board, the sum of two dollars, for every cask exported or shipped for exportation. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to effect the exportation of any beef or pork, that shall have been inspected before the first day of September, 1815, agreeable to the laws now in force.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any inspector, surveyor or packer, shall be requested to cut, pack or repack any beef or pork, in any store, yard or place, other than his customary store or yard, the owner or owners of such beef or pork, shall without delay furnish all materials and conveniences necessary to perform the same, excepting the tools of such inspector, surveyor or packer, who shall not be liable to any expence for the use of the store, yard or place, wherein such beef or pork shall be deposited. And in case any inspector or packer shall in the discharge of his office, use any steel-yards or weights which shall not have been tried and sealed, according to law, he shall for each offence forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That a certificate or certificates, as is required by this act, shall accompany all salted beef or pork, which shall be exported or transported from this State, to any other of the United States. And in case the owner or owners of any salted beef or pork, shall export or transport any beef or pork from this State, into any other of the U. S. in barrels or half barrels which shall not have been marked and branded and for which a certificate or certificates shall not have been given, as is in said act provided, such owner or owners shall for each barrel or half barrel forfeit and pay two dollars. And in case any salted beef or pork shall be laden on board any vessel, for which a clearance shall be required by law, to be transported or exported coastwise, it shall be the duty of the owner or master of such vessel, to produce to the Collector or other officer, authorized by law to give such clearance, a certificate or certificates, as in this act provided, together with a copy or copies thereof, and therein, or annexed thereto, to take and subscribe the oath, as is in this act directed, and to lodge such copy or copies, with such Collector or other officer, and to retain such original certificate in his possession.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That if any beef or pork that may be hereafter brought into this State, from the State of New-York, Connecticut, or Massachusetts, that shall have been inspected and branded in each State or States, conformable to the law thereof, may be exported from this State, without re-inspection. Provided such beef or pork shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector, by whom the same was so inspected and branded, specifying the marks, numbers and quality of the same.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties and forfeitures arising by force of this act, shall be recovered by action of debt, in any Court competent to try the same, one half thereof to the use of the town wherein the person shall belong, the other half thereof to him or them who shall sue for the same.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of September next, all former laws, so far as they respect the inspection of beef or pork, be and the same are hereby repealed. Provided nevertheless, that they shall be considered as in full force, with regard to all penalties and forfeitures which may be then incurred for the breach of the same.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall sell or offer for sale in this State, any salted beef or pork, in barrels or half-barrels, before it shall have been inspected and branded as aforesaid, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for each barrel, and the sum of two and half dollars, for each half-barrel, sold or offered for sale.

A true copy:—Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers and Feather BEDS, from 20 to 45 Dollars, and MATTRESSES, kept constantly for sale, by
ABRAHAM BARKER,
No 2, Charles-street.
Newport, March 10.

[illegible]

[illegible] Brigade [illegible] Dartmoor [illegible] Major [illegible] Dr. M'Donald [illegible] the prisoners [illegible] the door [illegible] the door [illegible] the door

Agricultural.

ON RAISING TURNIPS, IN THE YEAR 1815.

Suggestions offered to the Society for promoting Agriculture in the State of Connecticut.

By Gen. HUMPHREYS.

SO many valuable treatises on raising Turnips have been published of late years, that it is judged unnecessary to treat, at large, on the modes most successfully practised in their cultivation.

Their usefulness, as a wholesome and nutricious food for sheep, and other cattle, is universally acknowledged.—During the coming winter, their value must be greatly enhanced by an uncommon scarcity of hay, according to present appearances.

Most farmers are able to grow from half an acre to several acres of turnips, this summer.—Time will not be wanting for this and other indispensible farming operations. Motives are increased by the circumstance before mentioned.

In carrying this branch of Agriculture, in this season, to an extent hitherto unknown, fewer difficulties will occur than in almost any new one, on account of the particular acquaintance which all our Farmers have with the usual process.—A further impulse alone is necessary.

Immense advantages have resulted from the augmented cultivation in England. The county of Norfolk in particular, is reported to have been enriched, in a great degree, by it.

With us, whenever the season has been favorable, few crops have been more abundant or profitable.—Nor is the crop so precarious, as to occasion any serious discouragement. Much, however, depends on frequent showers, or continued drought, immediately after the seed has been put into the earth.

Great crops are not to be expected, from poor and ill-cultivated land. Good husbandry, it will be agreed, consists in tilling a little land with care, rather than a great deal with negligence.

Fields, designed for this crop, should be made mellow, to receive the seed — Manures of all kinds may be applied — Judgment must be exercised as to the quantity and quality suitable for different soils — Wherever Plaster of Paris succeeds, it may be used with the best effect, for this crop. In the use of various kinds of manures, such as stable, farm-yard, hog-pen, *dung*, and *that* obtained from the folding of sheep, as well as of ashes, lime, compost, &c. the common practice may safely be followed.

We have much to learn from the application of chemistry to agriculture; concerning manures to be supplied by calcarious, mucilaginous, original and decomposed substances, as reduced to practice by modern discoveries; particularly by those of that celebrated chymist, Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, as explained in his late ingenious and valuable publication.

English farmers have one advantage over us, in raising turnips for sheep.—Their winters are commonly so open, and free from snow, that the Sheep eat* the Turnips in the fields.—With us they must be pulled, and preserved from frost. Notwithstanding the expence is considerable, it will be cheerfully incurred, as a sacrifice to climate—so advantageous in many respects.

It is unknown to me, whether turnips have more enemies here than there, to render the crop more uncertain in America, than in England. Turnips for culinary use are sowed in the heat of summer, (when the dry weather is frequently unfavorable to vegetation) lest by getting too forward before the autumn, they should grow rank and pithy.—For sheep and cattle they may be sowed earlier; in which case, having taken an earlier start, their growth is less liable to be impeded by drought or insects.

Although turnips cannot be supposed to delight equally in all kinds of soils, it is believed that sufficient portions of ground may be found in almost every farm suited to their growth; and that, if well manured and well cultivated, they will produce for the next winter, a plentiful supply for man and beast, and thus be made a source of incalculable advantage to the community.

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* NOTE.—*In some parts of England, for the purpose of having the sheep eat up the turnips clean, in particular spots, without running over, nibbling at, or trampling on the turnips in the whole field, temporary fences are made by sticks or moveable fences, readily set up, taken down, and removed, proportioned in size to the number intended to be kept in them. The flock, being divided into classes of like quality, from the best to the most indifferent—generally succeed each other in the pens, in the same order.—After all the parts of the turnips near the surface have been consumed, some instrument like an iron-toothed rake or small harrow, is used, to loosen and make the residue more easily attainable. In the course of a very mild winter, a few years ago, I left in the ground a part of the turnips which grew in a field of 3 or 4 acres. It was surprising to see with what eagerness and dexterity the sheep extracted them with their feet and noses, the next Spring. They were thus kept in a thriving condition.*

LATE Foreign Articles.

NEW-YORK, JULY 10.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sailing schooner Spartan, Davis, in 35 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sailed on the 4th of June.

By this arrival, we learn verbally, that hostilities had not commenced between France and the Allied Powers, but were daily expected; that the Emperor Napoleon remained in Paris, and the Empress Maria Louisa at Vienna; that the French army on the frontiers was said to amount to 300,000 men; and that at the latter end of May all the Spanish and Portuguese property in France, was sequestered by order of the French government.

Capt. Davis has favoured the Editors with Paris papers of the 26th of May and Bordeaux of the 31st, from which we have made the following summary translations. These papers contain London news to the 23d of May, at which time all the transports in England were fitting out to carry troops.

The army of Lord Wellington, in Belgium, was 80,000 strong, composed of British, Hanoverians, Belgians, Dutch and Prussians.

Some disturbances had broken out at Chatillon; and General Travot, after having put the insurgents to flight, took 10,000 stand of arms of English manufacture. One of the insurgent chiefs, Ferrand, it is said was wounded.

An Austrian Courier arrived at Paris on the night of the 25th, which produced an assemblage of ministers, at which the Emperor presided.

The *Journal de Lille*, of the 22d May persists in saying the Count de Lille, (Louis XVIII.) has abdicated; that the Count D'Artois will succeed him under the name of Charles the Tenth, and that the first act of the new king has been to name M. de Chateaubriend minister of the interior.

[*The assertion that Louis XVIII has abdicated the throne in favor of the Count D'Artois, is not deserving of credit, being probably invented because the Count is unpopular in France.*]

Stocks in France on the 31st of May, 56 to 57; at London on the 23d, consols were 58 3-8; reduced 57 5-8.

The assemblage of the Champ de Mai was postponed to the 5th of June.

The French papers report that Murat had defeated the Austrians on the 2d and 3d of May, and that he had ordered a column to attack the rear of General Nugent.

A letter from Basle, in Switzerland, of the 13th May, announces the passage through that city of a Russian Colonel on his route to Paris.

A Brussels paper of the 19th May, states that the revolt of the Saxons at Liege had produced great anxiety there from an apprehension that the Dutch soldiery would follow the example, they being averse to war.

A Hamburg paper of the 26th April asserts that the king of Denmark will not put his troops in motion until he shall have received compensation for Norway. The same article adds, that it appears now very difficult to satisfy him, because the Emperor of Russia has declared positively that he would do no act which might displease Sweden, wishing to unite all his forces against Napoleon.

It appears from the French papers, that there had been some disturbances in Brittany, where the French government had sent a force to repel the insurgents.

Gen. Trevot had battles for four successive days with the Royalists, in which he killed many and took a large number of arms.

A report was abroad of the Ottoman Porte having declared war against Russia—of their invading Moldavia and taking and destroying the important frontier of Bucharest. The Indicateur says by the *Journal de Lille* it is asserted, that the Count de Lille (Louis 18th) has abdicated, and that the Count D'Artois has succeeded him, under the title of Charles the 10th—that the new king had taken the [*Porte Feuille*] of ministry of the interior from the abbe Montesquieu to give it to the Viscount Chateaubriand. These grandees were all yet at Ghent, and the new minister has made a report to his Majesty consisting of 16 columns of his paper, under four imposing heads. 1. The *interior.* 2. The *exterior.* 3. The censures [*reproaches*] addressed to the royal government.—4. The spirit of government.

The English have landed a number of emigrants in Vendee; and about 10,000 stand of arms, and 1,000 barrels of powder, all of which were taken by the troops of France as soon as landed. *This will be a considerable assistance to the equipment of French soldiers* and the furnishing of their magazines.

The Moniteur of the 25th makes mention of a numerous list of individual patriotic donations to the support of the present government and its privileges.

It appears that the Duke d'Angouleme and his suite are at Madrid.

The forces of the allies, according to the Journal de Paris, by the news from the frontiers of Switzerland, consist as follows:

1st—The army of Wellington, composed of English, Hanoverians, Dutchmen, and a body of Prussians, formerly under Kleist, are placed along the coasts of the North sea to Nemur. These amount to about 100,000 men. The second army, a body of Prussians, under Blucher, amounts to about 80,000, stationed from Namur to Treves.—3d. At the left wing of the army of Blucher is expected the Prince of Schwartzenburg, with 40,000. 4. The Count of Colloredo, who is expected to cross the left bank of the Rhine by the bridge of Manheim, is valued at a like number, but they appear yet to be far from readiness. 5. The prince royal of Wurtemberg is stated at 25 to 30,000, now placed between Durlach and Manheim. 6. The army of the Prince Hohenzollern, composed of Austrians, of men of Baden, and of other imperial troops, estimated at 40 to 50,000 men, are posted in great part between the lake of Constance and the Rhine.

The Journal of Paris remarks, that these are very far from being the imposing force their partizans would wish to place in the field; and that these, instead of being united are disaffected, and that lively discussion are daily taking place on the real end of the war and enterprise against France.

The news respecting Murat is yet under considerable doubt. A telegraphic despatch from Lyons of the 19th May announces,

"By an official bulletin, published at Ancona, the Austrians have lost, in the days of the 1st, 2d and 3d, 15,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon. Three Austrian generals have been wounded—Gen. Staremberg and Neiperg are named, the last mortally.

Twelve thousand Austrians who were destined for Piedmont have left Milan on the route for Bologna.

It appears that the greatest activity and zeal is awakened throughout France. A letter from Nancy states it to appear like the general head quarters of an army. Troops, cannon, muskets, bullets and powder pouring in from every quarter. 20,000 muskets are mentioned arriving from Phalsbourg—80 pieces of cannon from Strasburg—200 carriages, drawn each by 6 horses, conducting the national guards of the department of Vosges—4 battalions of married men, armed and equipped—3000 national guards—4000 troops of the line—2 or 300 women, habited as men, doing the duty of soldiers one of whom was acting as sergeant major; in fine, throughout, the most active preparations for defence are making, and the greatest enthusiasm existed.

The news from Spain states that although in a declaration of war, she is wholly unprepared for any active movement. The Gazette of Florence of the 13th May says, our line of troops of the Pyrenees is every where too small; it would require two months for those in Andalusia to get to the frontiers of France. Castanos, O'Donnel and the other Generals have not yet quitted the capital.

A Genoa article announces that another Dey of Algiers has been put to death, and that the fleet, which was in port, ready to proceed to sea against the Americans, had been disarmed. This is not improbable, and there is reason to hope that the revolution has already put an end to our war with Algiers.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated the last day of May 1815, *received by the Spartan.*

"Bordeaux remains tranquil. Marseilles is in a state of seige, being in a state of insurrection. The alarming insurrection in La Vendee is quelled and the insurgents dispersed or taken prisoners—it is said 400 were killed."

Another letter of the same date, says, "a report has just reached us, that King Murat is taken prisoner by the Austrians."

Extraordinary French State Paper.

PARIS, MAY 7.

REPORT

From the Minister of Police to the Emperor.

MAY 7, 1815.

SIRE,—At the moment when your Majesty resumed the reins of government, France had no other resources for escaping from anarchy than those which were supplied by her own proper energy.

Abandoned to exiles, whom prejudices, vengeance and other passions ruled, the government no longer afforded any means of national protection, and was, in reality, nothing but the instrument of a faction.

It was the intention to rekindle the ashes of the camp of Jale and of La Vendee; to rally the remains of the insurrection of Britanny and Normandy; to compress the people by terror, and to bring back by violence to the barbarism of the feudal ages.

Every thing was directed to the accomplishment of that project. The public treasure was dissipated in rewarding criminal employment, and for services which the public either knew not, or disavowed. Employments, persons, honors, were lavished on obscure individuals, loaded with the public hatred, branded by public opinion, whilst certain public writers, and even the torpid, shook the foundation of property, and attacked the law which the head of the church had made it their duty to [illegible].

That violation of social order—that contempt of public [illegible]—such strange forgetfulness of the principles of the most simple policy, must have necessarily introduced a general insurrection. The danger was imminent; it was about to bring with it the destruction of the imprudent and presumptuous men who excited it. Once more they owe their safety to you.

I shall not call to your recollection the prodigious effects of the union between the people and the army; all the population of the eastern provinces sprang in crowds after your footsteps; all attempts at civil war failing in the west and in the south; the royal army disembodied, disarmed, and dispersed, without resistance, and in the space of a few days, the people reinstated in all their rights, their enemies reduced to silence, and a calm every where established.

However, it was not very natural to think, that all the seeds of discord were destroyed—that so many persons could see their hopes vanish without retaining some regrets, that the privileged orders with which royalty surrounded itself, could support the disbanding without a murmur—that men who were bound together for this twelve months past, by secret recruiting, excited to create disturbances, by the distribution and promises of money, should, on a sudden, enter into a peaceable and quiet mode of life—and, in short, those who had already frequently violated the faith of several amnesties, should show themselves at present less ungrateful, or more faithful. Events have justified this foresight.

Considered under a general point of view, France presents an imposing spectacle, and the most favorable dispositions. She wished for peace, but will not sacrifice her glory and independence. She wishes to enjoy now what she wished for in 1792—namely, civil liberty and a representative system; but enlightened by experience, she feels that these blessings can only be guaranteed by a powerful and firm government. The same as in 1792, she is agitated in the interior by a party which has lost nothing of its pretensions; but which, however, has no longer the same power, nor the same influence, and who are constantly complaining of rigorous measures used towards them; but who should recollect that they themselves provoke those measures, in consequence of their intrigues, their opposition, and their fury.

Whence originated those terrible laws, which strike at the emigrants, the insurgents, and their families? Was it not then from necessity which compelled our national assemblies to punish crimes, to detect plots, to put a stop to correspondences against which the ordinary laws were deemed insufficient.

The lessons of the past appear to have been lost. Those men whom you would recal to their country—those men who are indebted to you for their political existence, and whose tranquility were assured to them—those men, sire, whom you were desirous, during the first twelve years of your reign, of reconciling to the nation, appear to wish to separate themselves from her, and to renounce your kindness.

Until now the police of your empire confined itself to watch their motions; in many places they were even defended against popular fury. The police, which is instituted for the good of all, is not acquainted with those local hatreds, nor those errors which the sovereign has overlooked or forgotten. Destined to put a stop to crimes against social order, the police does not violate principles, in taking those fears for suspicions, and suspicions for acts.

That your police has not made any premature attempts on the personal liberty of those whom it ought to presume in a state of conspiracy against the public liberty. So far from placing the independence of writers under any restraint, the police has recalled into the course of polemical contest those whom shame and fear had driven from it.—From this moderation and respect for the laws, immense advantages have been derived in enlightening the nation upon the subject of its real dangers and true interests, and by weakening, by publicity, the importance which falsehood and calumny derive from mystery and privacy, from knowing the very hot-beds, the springs and agents of intrigue, and by suffering them to entrap and entangle themselves without the trouble of any apparent attention.

It is now time to put an end to the manœuvres which are now practising.—Emigrations are again commencing; correspondences are opened with foreign countries; committees are formed in the towns; and disturbances are fomented in the country places.

If, on the first appearance of these symptoms in France, the evil had been stopped; in place of being satisfied with threats, and following the advice of a temporising indulgence, the government had made use of the extent of the power with which it is vested, the country might not have been brought to its present state; it would not now have to deplore the violent means which the existing governments were constrained to use, and which even the importance of existing circumstance can scarcely justify.

In fine, many real disorders appear to result, from the measures which are now taking.

In a commune of the department [illegible] Gard, a few [illegible] for a time [illegible] the white [illegible]. A [illegible] armed bands have appeared in the departments of Maine and Loire and Lower Loire. Some women have destroyed the tri-coloured flag in the commune of [illegible]. Seditious [illegible] have been heard; and some rebellious acts have taken place in the department of the North. In that of the Cortes du Nord a Mayor has been massacred by two [illegible] Chouans.

These crimes have spread alarm [illegible] the places where they have been committed. I am aware, that to the [illegible] which have been made for one year, [illegible] be attached the spirit for reviving the revolutionary hatred, and of re-[illegible] ing a civil war. They do not depend exclusively on the political [illegible] which have taken place, without any [illegible] stacle—they do not threaten the safety of the State—they do not even mark a [illegible] ty in existence, or formed.

Assuredly, those who attack property and commit murders—those who [illegible] all the ties which bind them to France, and devote their country to foreign bayonets and civil discord, such men cannot be called Frenchmen; they may [illegible] the opinions, second the views of [illegible] accomplices, but they have no partisans. All good men—all friends to good order and peace, whatever their political views may be, must all detest such [illegible] cious acts; all must be interested in [illegible] propagating such disorders, but [illegible] wish that they are checked with a severity, in order to stop their progress. [illegible] do not propose to your Majesty to [illegible] extraordinary measures, or to exceed the limits of the Constitution.

It is now about four months since [illegible] tribunals have punished with transportation, and four years banishment, [illegible] who cried "*Vive l'Empereur,*" [illegible] those who now cry out "*Vive le R*[illegible]" remain unpunished; that moderation [illegible] a sign of strength and power. But the tribunals cannot on other matters remain undecided without failing in their duty, and without destroying that harmony [illegible] intention which animates the people and the government.

Already, in several provinces of France the purchasers of national property, where tranquillity is not disturbed, have equipped soldiers at their own expence, for the general safety.

The youth of Britanny, for the defence of the throne and their country, have renewed the federative part of Pontivy.—This generous devotedness must not pass by without praise, without imitation, or without support.

Every where the National Guards are organizing; it is, therefore, only necessary, in order to ensure tranquillity in the interior, to enforce laws already existing, to direct their application, and promulgate the articles of the penal code.

Such is the object of the project of the decree which I have the honor to submit to your Majesty.

(*Signed*) The Duc D'OTRANTE.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Lancaster, from Liverpool, we received London papers to the 24th of May, and Liverpool to the 26th inclusive. Their contents are not very interesting.

The Prince Regent's message, which is subjoined, was delivered to Parliament on the 22d of May.—The subsidy of 5 millions is to be paid to Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The Austrian treaty had been ratified, but not received in England. Hostilities daily expected.

It was reported by the arrival of a brig of war in England, that La Vendee was in a general state of insurrection, and letters state that several general officers had joined the Royalists, whose numbers, it was stated, amounted to 60,000. [This news is, in part, corroborated by the French papers per the Spartan.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

The following is an extract from the Imperial Proclamation published at St. Petersburgh, on the 25th of April, addressed to the French Nation, and which reached us yesterday by the Gottenburgh Mail.

"April 25.—You entered my territories, unprovoked, with fire and sword; you plundered and destroyed wherever you came; you entered my capital, which you laid waste. I entered your territories, and took your capital, but destroyed nothing. Again unprovoked you raise the sword, and destroy the peace of nations; I will now enter your territories once more, to conquer peace; and wherever I meet with resistance, I will utterly destroy you for your perfidy."

THE REGENT'S MESSAGE.

"G. P. R.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, thinks it right to inform his faithful Commons, that in consequence of events which have recently taken place in France, in direct contravention of the Treaty entered into at Paris last year for preserving the peace of Europe, he has judged it necessary to enter into engagements with his Allies, to adopt such steps as circumstances may require against the common enemy, and for preventing the revival of measures which could [illegible]

1793. At Lyons there are said to have been several [illegible]. Churches have a flag with a black ground with the motto of Emperors to Europe and to Death.

When Bonaparte leaves Paris, and the Allies enter France, there will, it is supposed, be disturbances not only at Paris, but in other parts of France.

The National Guard of Amiens to all the National Guards of the Kingdom.

At a moment when Bonaparte, putting in operation all that remains to him of [illegible] means, wishes by an arbitrary and despotic act to compel us to take the most infamous part that ever was heard of, and to support an usurped throne; we take our honor, the country and the King to witness, that no one shall ever be able to make us arm in defence of a man, whom hell in its wrath has vomited from its gulphs.

We are, it is said, menaced by an invasion of enemies. No, they are our friends; they come to restore to France its legitimate Sovereign, of whom the treason of the army has deprived it.

Who was it that re-called Bonaparte to France?—Who were they who betrayed their King, in order to place on the throne this vile *proscript?* It was the army. Well then, let the army defend him; such are the sentiments of the National Guard. Bonaparte says that the Bourbons are bringing foreigners into France. What! if he had not come to defile our soil, we should still have been at Peace with all Europe.

Sebastiani is coming to make us take up arms. We all swear that if this satellite of Bonaparte enter our walls with pro-consular powers, and with the design to organize so degrading a measure, he shall there find the chastisement due to his crimes; and wo to the traitors who shall dare to second his infamous projects.

The rallying cry of the National Guards is, "Live the King! Live the Bourbons! Death to the Tyrant, and the brigands who have supported him in his criminal enterprize!"

Frenchmen! the day approaches when you will see floating on all your towers the white flag, the flag without stain, the symbol of happiness.

LIVE THE KING!

The private letters from Paris, are in a very different strain from the contents of those fine specimens of the Freedom of the Press, the Paris Papers. There are said to be three parties. Bonaparte, associating himself with the Jacobins, wishes to make use of their influence, but to keep them subservient to him. The establishment of a House of Peers is regarded as his triumph over them. This has given great discontent to the Jacobins out of employ, and they are represented as most actively employed. To soften them Bonaparte has appointed Commissioners all of the old Jacobin School—Boissy d'Anglais, Thebandeau, and others, to proceed to the respective Departments. A third party consists of the National Guards and the midling ranks of the people who are disgusted at the present state of affairs, who remain attached to the Bourbons, and who dread the evils which the treason of Bonaparte and the perjury of the French Marshals and army are about to bring upon France.

Ghent, April 27.—His majesty the king of France, who is perfectly recovered, visited yesterday our beautiful promenades, called de la Coupure.—Yesterday morning, 25 French soldiers arrived from Lille, bearing a white flag. His royal highness the Count d'Artois received them, asked them their names, their ranks, their reasons for deserting? They answered, that it was intended to make them march to war; and that in that case they preferred fighting for their lawful sovereign. His royal highness assured them, that they might join the faithful French cantoned about Alost. These men confirm the statements of the discontent among the troops which the letters from Lille mention Fourteen deserters from Dunkirk and other places arrived the same day.

Frankfort, April 24.—About the 15th of May there will be an army of eighty thousand Russians on the Rhine; by the 29th, another army of the same strength will also arrive; a third army of fifty thousand men will go through the Tyrol to Italy; the 18,000 Imperial Guards coming by sea, are not included in this account Besides these, 100,000 Russians will form an army of reserve on the Oder.

Numerous Bavarian troops of all arms continue to pass the Rhine at Manheim. The Bavarian troops are observed to be among the finest and best disciplined in Germany. The first division of Austrian troops, under Prince Colloredo, will reach the Rhine at the end of this week, and will be followed successively by 70,000 Austrians, whom the Emperor places under Prince Wrede.

Switzerland, April 14—The system of defence of the Swiss, has been approved by the Congress, and we are assured, that the Allies will recognize our Armed Neutrality.

Of European Affairs.

We have news from England one day later than was given in the last Mercury.—Although no blow had at the last dates been struck, except in Italy, where partial actions with varied success had taken place between the Austrian and Neapolitan troops, no doubt can be entertained, from the preparatory measures noted in both the French and English prints, that the grand armies under Napoleon, and the Duke of Wellington, have ere this encountered each other; and the next accounts from Europe will probably give us the result of the first great battle in the new tragedy of European wars.

If the determination of the Allies may be collected either from the Treaty of Vienna, by which they pledge themselves to each other, or from the separate declarations of their respective governments, or from the orders of their military chiefs, the whole force of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Great-Britain, will be exerted to accomplish the objects of that treaty—and this immense force will undoubtedly be increased by the accession of all the minor powers, who were parties to the treaty of Paris, unless the opinions expressed by Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, are to be taken as a dissent, on the part of that government, from former stipulations, which, considering the influence of Russia and the resentments of Denmark, is not a probable supposition—for, although there is in the Bordeaux Indicateur of the 2nd of May (received at New-York,) an extract of a speech of the Crown Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, to the Diet of Sweden, in which he says, that he thanks them for the indignation which they have expressed at the attempt which was made to declare him illegitimate; that he was about putting himself at the head of the armaments going on in Sweden, and that he hoped, with divine assistance, to be enabled to baffle all the efforts of his enemies—yet this declaration can only be considered in a personal, and not a national view, which would expose Sweden to a war with its powerful and exasperated neighbours—Indeed our latest advices report the accession of Sweden to the treaty of Vienna—a result most consistent with the national policy of Sweden, and the high character of her Crown Prince, whose conduct has been distinguished by wisdom and magnanimity.

Of the real strength of the respective armies in Flanders and on the Rhine, where the first and greatest efforts will be made, it is not possible to form an accurate estimate from the different statements in the English and Continental papers, all of which appear to be exaggerated—But that the amount of effective force will exceed even that of the campaign of 1813, cannot be questioned. The army of Napoleon is said to be deficient both in the number and composition of its cavalry and artillery—and a reference to the great losses sustained in Russia and at the defeat of Leipsic, is made to confirm the fact.

Liberty.—We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting the following article from the Liverpool Mercury, on this subject.—It is an admirable display of the arts of Bonaparte as practised upon the French people at the present time.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

"LIBERTY."

We observe in the proclamation of Bonaparte, that he refers his authority to the choice of the people. He acts politically in this. The French have sufficient knowledge of the value of liberty, to be flattered with the confession of their right and power of choice; but that knowledge is not sufficiently general or prevalent, to secure to them the exercise of that power. A nation, without extensive information among them respecting their rights and duties, cannot enjoy freedom. There is a ferocious and uncultivated independence sometimes found among small and insolated nations; but it is a barren species of freedom; it produces none of the arts, sciences, or indeed the social affections of human life; and even this is perpetually abused, for want of the knowledge that ought to direct it.—Civilized nations make even the despot that rules them cautious of the use of his authority; he feels the mind of man elevating itself against his acts of injustice; he dreads the expression of just sentiment, and is conscious of the impossibility of stifling that expression among an enlightened people. Let whatever be the form of government, an intelligent and well instructed people are sure to enjoy some degree of freedom. Alexander of Russia, felt the conviction of this truth; and it was surely magnanimous in him to utter that which it is the interest of a despot to conceal.

The ignorant must, and will, be governed by some one either more brutal, or more intelligent, than themselves.—It is vain to talk to them of liberty: superstition or pride will rob them of it. Liberty is only secure when it grows with the growth of human knowledge, and extends itself with the extending power of the human mind.

Dartmoor Massacre.—In this day's Mercury will be found a narrative of the murder of the American prisoners in Dartmoor prison, copied from the journal of one of the prisoners.

The Legislature of this State will convene in this town on Monday next, agreeably to adjournment.

A *New Poem*, written by Anacreon Moore, is about to be published in London. The copy right, it is said, has been sold at the exorbitant price of *Three Thousand Pounds Sterling!*

The Attorney-General of the Bahama Islands has addressed a letter to the Governor of those Islands, denying that any blacks, taken by British Cruizers and brought there, were ever sold or considered as property, and declaring they were always set at liberty, although slaves before.

The Spanish Consuls in this country have received orders, preventing them from giving certificates to invoiced cargoes destined for Spanish ports, containing any woven cotton goods.

Died,

At Exeter on the 6th inst. NICHOLAS GARDINER, Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
June 17, 1815.

ENTERED,

Sloop	Polly, Griffin,	Passamaquoddy
	Edward, Collins,	Alexandria
	B. D. Jones, Cahoone,	New-York
	Alice, Baker,	ditto

CLEARED,

Brig	Starling, Lawton,	Liverpool
	John, Gorton,	Havanna
	Russell, Newton,	West-Indies
Sloop	Fame, Richmond,	Richmond
	Rambler, Foster,	New-York
	Express, Bliss,	ditto

Arrived at this port on Monday last, Brig Charles, Cook, of Providence, 13 days from Charleston bound to Bordeaux, with cotton—put into this port in consequence of the indisposition of the captain.

The brig Starling, Lawton, sailed from this port on Monday last for Liverpool, England, with a cargo of bark, (in hogsheads) hewn timber, and staves, the growth of this State.—The enterprise of *Francis Henderson*, Esq. has given rise to this shipment, and is the first cargo of the kind ever exported from this State to Europe.—Passenger in the Starling, Capt. CALLAHAN.

The whaling ships Martha, Weeks; President, Swain; and Brothers, Whippey, all for the Pacific Ocean, have sailed from Nantucket.—Several other ships were repairing at the wharves for whaling voyages.

The U S. brig Fire-fly, G. W. Rogers, Esq. Commander, one of the squadron destined for the Mediterranean, returned to New-York on Saturday last, in consequence of her having sprung her foremost, main-mast and bowsprit, in a severe gale of wind which she experienced on the fourth day after leaving New-York. The rest of the squadron were a long distance from her after the gale, but could not perceive that they received any injury.

On Sunday last the U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. Morris, sailed from Boston for Holland, having on board the Hon. William Eustis, Minister for the United States at the court of the King of the Netherlands. She also carried out Col. William McRee, and Major Sylvanus Thayer, two distinguished officers of the corps of Engineers in the U. S. army, who are proceeding on their travels in Europe by direction of the government

Several cartels have arrived at the Southward, with American prisoners from England.

Many British and other foreign vessels are daily arriving in southern ports, full of goods from all parts of Europe.

Cincinnati.

THE Members of the Society of CINCINNATI in the State of Rhode-Island, are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting will be holden at the State-House in Providence on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at which time and place a general and punctual attendance is requested.

Members of other Societies of Cincinnati, who may be in town or the vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
SAMUEL SNOW, *Sec'ry.*
June 16. 1815.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the estate of NICHOLAS GARDINER, Esq. late of Exeter, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement to

BENJAMIN C. GARDINER, *Adm'r.*
Exeter, June 14, 1815.

NOTES,

Of the BANKS in this Town, printed on *STAMPED PAPER*, are for sale at this Office.—*Also for Sale* STAMPS from 5 Dollars to 5 Cents.

Sale at Auction.

On FRIDAY, July 7, 1815, at X o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction, in PROVIDENCE, *by order of the Secretary of the Navy.*

EIGHT or NINE GUN-BOATS, with all their Sails, Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Boats, and every article belonging to them, with the exception of their Armament.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

CONSTANT TABER, *Navy Agent.*
Newport, June 14, 1815.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next, to such persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution, to be Stockholders therein, on the 22d day of the present month of June, and according to the stock standing in their names in the said books on the said day.

By order of the President & Directors,
WILLIAM TISDALE, *Cashier.*
Newport, June 15, 1815.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Thomas S. Webb,

GRAND-MASTER.

THE Festival of ST. JOHN the Baptist, will be celebrated by the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in ST. JOHN'S HALL, No. 2, in PROVIDENCE, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. when the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year will be holden.—The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges and all others concerned, are hereby requested to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

By Order,
WALKER HUMPHRY, *D.G. Sec'ry.*
June 15, 1815.

Notice.

THOSE Persons who have claims against the U. S. Quarter-Master General's Department, for supplies furnished the U. S. Troops in the Harbor of Newport, are requested to hand them to Capt. HEILEMAN, on or before the 25th instant

Newport, June 16.

Notice.

ALL Owners of *Household Furniture*, and of *Gold and Silver Watches*, intended to be used, are required to present true and correct Lists of the same, or subject themselves to the penalty of the law,—and those will be received until the 30th of this present month, by the Assistant Assessors.

JOHN D'WOLF,
Principal Assessor for the first District of the State of Rhode-Island.
Bristol, June 14, 1815.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ have removed their Counting Room to Store No. 3, south side of Dean's Wharf.

Newport, June 17.

For Sale, or To Let,

To satisfy a Mortgage.

STORE, No. — Bannister's wharf, late belonging to Capt. John Cahoone; being the lower store on the south side of said wharf—For further particulars, apply to

CONSTANT TABER.
Newport, June 14, 1815.

FLOUR.

TWO Hundred Barrels FLOUR, of the first quality, just received from Alexandria, and will be sold low for cash, or approved credit, by

J. G. CHADSEY,
Agent for Rhodes, Harris & Smith.

Who has also for Sale,

A great Assortment of American Manufactured Cotton and Woolen GOODS, which will be sold at his store No. 107, Thames-street, as cheap as can be purchased in the State.

Newport, June 16.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, June 23, 1815, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest, of WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS, in and to a certain Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing, bounded southerly on Marlborough-street, westerly on Charles-street continued, northerly on land late belonging to Pardon Sherman, and easterly on land of James Perry and B. Wightman.—Terms made known at the time and place.

N. TAYLOR,
B. B. MUMFORD,
P. P. REMINGTON.
} *Assignees of said Burroughs.*

Newport, June 16.

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, Newport, R. I. June 17.

☞ *Those calling for Letters, will please say whether advertised or not.*

Andross Mellen
Albro Samuel
Albro Henry
Ax, Arnold
Aremma Leander
Allen Benjamin G.
Bateman William
Barker Susannah
Barney Elizabeth
Blackberry Charles
Brown Thomas
Barrick Josiah
Babcock J. Jun 2 let.
Babcock Charles
Billings Mary
Brotherton Peter
Bishop Jonathan
Collins Capt. Daniel
Cole Capt. G. W.
Church Elizabeth
Chadwick Patience
Cott Richard M
Chapman Wm 3 let
Champlin C. G. & others, 18 lets
Champlin Stephen 2
Cunningham Capt.
Corey Martin
Chadwick John
Clark Joseph
Cornell Hannah
Churchwell Elizabeth
Clarke George jr.
Dickson Gordon
Dennis Mr John
Dockray James
Donavan John
Easton Violet
Edlen Walter
Easton & Price
Elton J. H. U S Navy
Fearing Capt Isaac
Field Capt Richard
Gardner & Beane
Gladding Phebe
Gertie Jane
Gimnedo Daniel
Gibbs Elisha
Gallister Charlotte
Giles Abbey
Hill William jun.
Hopkins Isaac 2 let.
Howland Isaac
Hartnett Maurice
Holmes Silas 2 let
Hunt Cyrus
Hambleton John N
Hunter Thomas
Hack Hanna
Harden Crocker
Hanna Alexander
Johnson George
Jones John
Kimbol Edward
Kewley Anthony
Kenderick George
Kinyon Joseph
Lewis Thompson
Lloyd Hannah
Lawton Robert
Lock Nathaniel
Marsh G. W.
[illegible] Ebenezer
Murphy Frances
Moses Sarah
Manning William
Martin & A. K.
Mc Mahon Margaret
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Mary
Magee Elizabeth
Phillips Susan G.
Parr Abigail
Perry Samuel
Perry Edward
Paddock Adino
Pratt Thomas
[illegible]
Rogers John
Ryan Widow
Russell Alice H
Robinson George (from black [illegible])
Rose Sarah
Richmond P. O. 2
Rogers Capt Robert
Revere Capt Joseph
Seabury William
Sweeny Wm G 2
Salmon Joseph
Sherman Phebe
Stoddard Salisbury
Skinner Capt I S
Simmons Matilda
Southwick Alice
[illegible] John
Stanley Thomas
Smith Jacob 3 let.
Southworth A
Tillinghast Abby
Tabor Roxanna
[illegible] Isaac
Thurston Elizabeth
Thompson C A C 2
[illegible]
Tallman Catherine
Townsend Thomas
Tew W [illegible] 3 let.
Updike [illegible]
Vernon [illegible] H.
Varnum [illegible] E.
Wilcox [illegible]
Williams [illegible]
White [illegible]
Weaver [illegible]
Vibray Capt James
Whitman [illegible]
Woodman [illegible]
Middletown.
Allen Thomas
Chase John
Rogers Joseph
Wyatt Nathaniel
Jamestown.
Waterman [illegible]
Portsmouth.
Barrington John
Fort.
Woolworth Elijah
Young John

The above Letters, unless taken up on, or before the 1st July next, will positively be sent to the General Post-Office.

B. B. MUMFORD, *Post-Master.*

More Cheap Goods.

James Mumford,

No. 88, Thames-Street.

HAS just received from Boston, a handsome Assortment of FRESH GOODS, out of the Ship Milo, from Liverpool, viz.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, stockinett, velvets, settinetts, flannels, superfine dress'd and undress'd Calicoes, Ginghams, fine cord jaconet muslin. very fine plain jaconet ditto, real Marseilles quilting, cambric dimities, linen and cotton shirting, white and black lace, 4-4 wide very handsome lace net muslin, color'd and white cambrics, bombazets, copperplates, long lawns, cotton shawls, white worsted hose, cotton do. ladies black and white silk gloves, black sattin, madrass handkerchiefs, black and white Italian crapes, elegant striped cambrics, flag handkerchiefs, striped jean, Blakely stripes, black silk handkerchiefs, blue and yellow nankeens, 6-4 Silk Shawls, pins, tapes, bobbins, treble gilt buttons, &c. With a variety of other articles—all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Newport, June 17

Harvey Sessions,

No 162, Thames-street,

HAS just received, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Vestings, Calicoes, cotton Cambrics, Dimities, shirting Muslins, jaconet do. blue and yellow Nankeens—which in addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, makes his present assortment very complete, —Also, a few pieces of Shirting Cottons, of an excellent quality.

Newport, June 16. 3w

To be Sold at Public AUCTION

On MONDAY, July 3, 1815, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE PEW No. 9, in the *Episcopal Church.*—Also, Two Shares in the Bathing-House.—Apply to

THOMAS CLARKE,
No. 104, Thames-street.
Newport, June 16.

To Let,

THE three-story Dwelling-House situated at the corner of Thames and Mary-streets.—For terms, apply to J. S. ROGERS.

Newport, June 16.

[illegible] by their object to destroy the [illegible] and liberties of Europe ; [illegible] Royal Highness confidently relies upon [the] House of Commons to support him [in] such steps as he may find necessary to take, in conjunction with his allies at this momentous crisis.

His Royal Highness has given orders that copies of the Treaties into which he has entered with the allies should immediately be laid before the House, for its information."

Lord Liverpool, in the course of his remarks in Parliament on the Prince Regent's Message, considered war as unavoidable.—Earl Grey observed, that the language of ministers was equivalent to war, but that their proceedings were inconsistent with it.—Lord Grenville supported the necessity of opposing Bonaparte. The majority for the address to the Prince Regent, was 156 [illegible] 44.

Earl Grey wished to know precisely what situation the country stood? Were we actually at war or were we not? In what light was the message and the consequent address to be regarded? The Earl of Liverpool replied that if the Nobl Earl wished to know whether letters of marque had been issued—whether ships had been captured—whether any blow had actually been struck, he had to answer that in that sense hostilities had not commenced; but he should deceive the Noble Earl, and deceive the house, if he were not distinctly to avow that this message was brought down with a view to the commencement of hostilities against the person mentioned in the message, as soon as it should be expedient to do so. The expediency of beginning warfare might depend on circumstances, but as to the nature and object of the message it was a message of war; and in concurring in the address which he should move to propose the next day, their Lordships would be understood to concur in the propriety of commencing hostilities in concert with our Allies, as soon as it might be expedient to do so.

Earl Grey asked whether the treaty had been ratified by Austria.

The Earl of Liverpool replied that it was not yet ratified by that power—that the ratification was not yet come, but was every day expected. In one of the papers now laid upon the table, there was enough to shew them there could be no doubt as to the intention of Austria to ratify the treaty.

The Marquis of Buckingham moved an address to the Prince Regent for copies of the stipulations and arrangements made at the Congress at Vienna, and mentioned in the treaty of the 25th of March, as stipulations and arrangements which it was the object of the Allies, in the approaching contest with the present ruler of France, to support. Unless his motion was agreed to, their Lordships were called upon, by a side wind as it were, to approve of stipulations and arrangements of which they did not, and could not regularly know any thing.

The Earl of Liverpool replied, that the arrangements and stipulations had not, as yet, been reduced into the form of a treaty; some of the arrangements had not been finished, and none of them had been the subject of ratification.—The House could not, and would not, be called upon to give any judgment respecting them. The address would steer clear of that question altogether.

Earl Grey said, he was but little satisfied with this explanation. If the stipulations and arrangements were not in a fit state to be produced—if they were not regularly ratified, why were they inserted in the present treaty. Might not these arrangements and stipulations materially affect the expediency of entering at all into this new war? He had seen a Manifesto of Louis XVIII to the French Nation, in which it was distinctly stated, that the Ambassadors of the Allies had presented to him the new credentials of their respective sovereigns; to reside wherever the *sole legitimate sovereign* of France was;—and their powers being authenticated, they offered the new treaty of the allies to the deliberation and signature of the King. "Frenchmen," adds the manifesto, "the King has deliberated, and has signed it" These words intimated a determination to go to war for the purpose of replacing Louis XVIII on the throne of France; and if so, it was in direct contradiction to the declaration added on our part to the treaty, and approved of by the allies.

The motion of the Marquis of Buckingham was withdrawn.

The same message from the Prince Regent was brought down to the House of Commons by Lord Castlereagh, and to a question from Mr. Whitbread respecting the nature of the address which the Noble Lord intended to propose in answer to the message; Was it to support a declaration of war, or was it, that a considerable force should be left in the hands of the executive government? Lord Castlereagh replied, that he considered the treaty of the 25th March, constituted the state of hostilities between this country and Bonaparte. Mr. Whitbread said, he understood the case to be, that the allies had engaged to unite the resources of their respective states for maintaining entire certain stipulations. Those stipulations therefore, were not subject to revision or alteration, but must have been decided upon on the 25th March. The House ought to be told what those stipulations were.

Mr. Tierney also contended, that the amount of the subsidies as well as the nature of the stipulations referred to in the treaty ought to be laid before the house.

It having been determined, that the Message of the Regent should be taken into consideration on the next day, Lord Castlereagh brought up certain important papers. These were Treaties with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia,—an additional convention to the said treaties: two letters from M. Caulincourt to Lord Castlereagh—a letter from Lord Castlereagh to the Earl of Clancerty, and the answer to it.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1815.

An important law, passed by the Hon General Assembly, at their late session, relative to the package, exportation, &c. of beef and pork, will be found on our first page. Capt. JAMES PETTEY, of Providence, is appointed the Inspector-General.

National Celebration.

We perceive from the papers received at our office, that the 4th of July has been celebrated with great spirit in different parts of the union. In Baltimore the ceremonies were peculiarly splendid.—For the first time in the United States, the day, endeared to Americans by many noble and patriotic recollections, was doubly consecrated by the citizens of Baltimore. They honored it as the birth-day of the nation, and in honoring it, they honored themselves by commencing a superb monumental column to the memory of WASHINGTON. The Baltimore papers contain a detailed account of the procession and ceremony of laying the foundation stone. Near to the spot where the corner stone was laid, in an elevated situation, was exhibited an excellent likeness of General Washington, an original portrait painted by Mr. Rembrandt Peale, and, immediately under the portrait, a beautiful representation of the monument to be be erected, as designed by Mr. Mills, painted by Mr. Henry Warren. These together formed a very appropriate trophy for the occasion, and were very much admired. The presence of a very great number of ladies, the procession of the Society of Free Masons, of the Washington Society, and the parade of the military, made the scene highly beautiful and interesting; while the excellent music by an ameteur band, added greatly to the effect of the ceremony.

LATEST FROM GUADALOUPE.

The sch'r Pilgrim, Capt. Delano, arrived at New-York on Monday last, in 19 days from Guadaloupe.—Capt. D. states, that the tri-colored flag was displayed at Guadaloupe on the 18th of June. Salutes were fired on the occasion from the forts and shipping in the harbor. A general rejoicing took place throughout the Island, and a holiday was given to the negroes. The inhabitants were almost unanimous in favor of Napoleon, and were determined to defend the Island to the last extremity.—There were three regiments of the line, besides the inhabitants, doing duty.

The Governor of Guadaloupe, Count de Linois, issued a Proclamation on the 18th of June, in which he ordered the erection of the tri-colored flag, in consequence of despatches received there by the sloop of war L'Aigle, from France.—This step no doubt will produce a blockade by the British of every port in the Island, and consequently there will be an end to all trade there for the present.

From Martinique.—Capt. Prior of the ship Reserve, arrived at New-York, 19 days from Martinique, informs that the inhabitants of that Island were much dissatisfied with the British troops, who were stationed there; and it was expected that they would soon hoist the tri-coloured flag, and declare for Bonaparte.—Three fourths of the people are supposed to be in favor of the Emperor.

Markets in the Island were very dull, and glutted with all kinds of American produce. Flour, for instance, was selling at Nine dollars. West India produce was high.

Captain P. also states that Barbadoes, and indeed the British West-India Islands generally, were much in want of American produce; and it was the general opinion, that their ports would very soon be opened to the Americans.

From Curracoa.—Capt. Stokely of the schooner Mechanic, arrived at Alexandria, 18 days from Curracao, informs that things were in a very unsettled state on the Main—Curracao was still in possession of the British, and American vessels not admitted except by special permit from the Governor.—Markets dull—Flour 9 dollars.

Major-General Scott, and his aid Major Mercer, of the U. S army, have sailed from New-York, for England, in the Packet Ann Maria.

From the New-York Gazette of Wednesday last.

Our Boat returned last night from the Hook, and announces a number of arrivals. Among them, the ships Seaman and Isaac Hull, with dry goods, hardware, &c. The Seaman sailed from Bristol May 27, and the Isaac Hull left Newry the first of June.—By the Seaman we learn, that petitions were pouring in against the renewal of hostilities, and that a war with France was considered doubtful.

We have seen several late private letters from France, which speak in doubtful terms as to the speedy recommencement of hostilities.

Internal Taxes.

The last *National Intelligencer* has a long article on the subject of internal revenue; in which an idea is suggested, that as this revenue was resorted to, as a necessary concomitant of the war, the war now ceasing, an abolition, in whole or in part of the system, will probably take place, on the meeting of Congress.—"This (says the editor) will be effected, either by reducing the quantum of tax on the respective objects, or more probably, by a reduction in some cases, an entire repeal in others, and a modification in the residue."

The same paper states, that the vacancies in the army peace establishment will not soon be filled up; probably, not until the new army is organized and stationed.

The British Parliament have repealed the war duty on Cotton.—After the 5th of July, cotton imported in British vessels pays one penny, and in American vessels three pence—cotton and tobacco may be landed in England for exportation without any duty.

JACOB RADCLIFF, Esq. has been appointed Mayor of the city of New-York, in the place of John Ferguson, Esq. resigned.

Eight Gun-Boats, formerly composing the Flotilla in this Harbour, were sold at Auction at Providence, on the 7th inst.—They were sold with every article belonging to them, (with the exception of their armament) and the average price they commanded was 428 dollars, payable in Treasury Notes.

The rumor has again revived that Spain has ceded East-Florida to England. The one has a right to sell and the other to buy; we must only take care that our rights are respected, as we respect those of other nations. They must no more disturb Georgia, than we will disturb Florida.

In the late Treaty, negociated by Gen. Jackson, with the Creek nation of Indians, above 200 miles are added to the eastern frontier of the Mississippi Territory. Of this cession the Spaniards are jealous; and it is in this quarter, which is fast settling, that the Indians have perpetrated their recent murders.

Strong Similitude.

The Editors of the Edinburgh Review, in noticing a reply of an Oxford tutor to some remark of theirs on the defects of that university, in which the author had attempted soaring on the pinions of wit and eloquence, thus observes:—"He who has seen a barndoor fowl flying—and only he, can form conception of this tutor's eloquence. With his neck and hinder parts brought into a line—with loud screams, and all the agony of feather'd fatness—the ponderous little glutton flaps himself up into the air, and, soaring four feet above the level of our earth, falls dull and breathless on his native dunghill."

EULOGIUM ON COMMERCE.

From one of Lord Chatham's Parliamentary Speeches.

"I mean not, my Lords, those muckworms of the Alley and vultures of the Exchange, who creep into the dirt of clandestine contracts, or fatten on the carrion of corruption; those pickpockets of the public, who play with the property of the state creditor, and sport with the mite of the widow, and the orphan's pittance; those swindlers of the state, who sell what they are not possessed of, and purchase what they cannot pay for: I speak, my Lords, of *the honest* and *industrious merchant*, whose *upright conduct* is alike the *honour* and *support* of HIS COUNTRY; whose ships are seen wherever seas can bear, or winds can waft them; the various streams of whose commerce, returning in *full tide of wealth*, WATER THE COUNTRY WITH OPULENCE."

Married,

At New-York on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Bowen, GEORGE W. ROGERS Esq. Master Commandant in the U. S. Navy, to Miss ANN M. PERRY, daughter of Christopher R. Perry, Esq. of Bristol.

In this town on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wydown, Capt. NICHOLAS WILSON to Miss ANN WOODWARD, daughter of Mr. Robert Woodward of this town.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

July 15, 1815.

ENTERED,

Schooner Patty, White, Havana

CLEARED,

Sloop William, Starbuck, New-York
Shepherdess, Bliven, ditto
Liberty, Hallett, ditto

Arrived on Sunday last, sch'r Patty, White, of this port, 14 days from Havanna, with Molasses.

Arrived yesterday, Sloop Henry, Barlow, from Philadelphia, with flour and corn, bound to Providence.

Arrived last evening, sch'r Mars Devens, of this port, 15 days from Cape Henry, (Hayti) with 160 hhds. Molasses, &c.—Left there, June 29th, sch'r Eagle, Daniels, from Baltimore, just arrived; Niobe, Blackwood, for New-Orleans in 10 days; Fair-American for Alexandria in 10 days; brig — Burket, from Philadelphia, just arrived; sch'r Thomas & Henry, Thompson, for Boston.—July 6th, lat 28, long 71, spoke brig Trumbull, Harding, 18 days from Bath for Matanzier.—Markets at Cape Henry dull for all kinds of American produce.—Molasses 37 cents; Sugars 9, and Coffee 12 cents.

The sch'r Polly & Nancy, Lawton, of this port, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last in 12 days from Washington, N. C. with naval stores.

Plays and Farces.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have for Sale at their

BOOK, STATIONARY & CHART STORE,

No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,

MORE than TWO HUNDRED different PLAYS and FARCES, in neat pamphlet editions.—Prices from 12 1-2 to 31 Cents.

Books.

They have also constantly for Sale,

An extensive collection of BOOKS, in every department of Literature, many of which are in very elegant bindings, and worth the attention of those wishing for beautiful editions.—On all purchases over 10 Dollars, a discount of Ten Per Cent. (from the lowest retail prices) will be given.—Society Libraries can be furnished with any Books they may want, at as low prices as at any Book-Store in America.

July 15, 1815.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his late DWELLING-HOUSE in Newport; or to exchange it for a FARM on the Island, he should approve; or to Rent it.

Apply to AUDLEY CLARKE, Esq. Newport; or the Subscriber in Boston.

WALTER CHANNING.

July 9, 1815.

New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114, Thames-street,

HAS just received an extensive assortment of English, India. French and American GOODS, which will be sold remarkably cheap for cash—among them are the following:—Broadcloths, black, blue and mixed Cassimeres; flannels; black, brown and red bombazets; rattinetts; superfine undress'd Calicoes; prints; white cambrics; elegant silk half handkerchiefs; striped and seeded muslins; jaconet do.; silk handkerchiefs; long and short kid gloves; cambric and common dimities; nankeens; elegant vestings; ribbons, &c. *Also just received*, An assortment of American Goods, which will be sold at the factory prices.

Newport, July 14.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the estate of JOSHUA PECKHAM, late of Portsmouth, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement to

SAMUEL COGGESHALL, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, July 2, 1815.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 300 Acres of good Land, pleasantly situated on the east side of Rhode-Island, about 5 miles from Newport, in the town of Portsmouth, being the Black Point Farm, which abounds with the most valuable sea manure, and a quarry of stone suitable for building; with 2 Dwelling-Houses, and other necessary buildings, consisting of barns, cribs, sheds, &c. and 2 good orchards. It will be sold together or in separate Farms—may be divided into 2 or 3 Farms conveniently, all having an equal privilege to the shore for manure.—For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

DANIEL CHASE.

Portsmouth, 4th of 5th mo. 1815.

Last Notice.

THE Collector of the Revenue for the first collection district of Rhode-Island, gives notice to all those Manufacturers who have not complied with the Act of Congress laying duties on certain articles manufactured within the United States, that the penalties enacted by said act will be enforced, unless prevented by an immediate compliance with the law.—That ignorance may not be alledged as an excuse, the following extracts from the law are published:—

Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be manufactured or made within the United States or the territories thereof, the duties on which shall not have been duly paid or secured, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall, together with the vessels containing the same, be forfeited, and may be seized as forfeited by any collector of the internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law.—And if any person shall conceal or buy any goods, wares, and merchandise as aforesaid, knowing them to be liable to seizure and forfeiture under this act, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods so concealed or purchased.

Sec 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendant, as aforesaid, of or for any such building, or vessel, machine, implement or utensil, used in the manufacture or making of any of the said goods, wares and merchandise, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same, or to do or cause to be done any of the things by this act required to be done as aforesaid, excepting to pay the duties hereby laid in cases where the bond required by the second section of this act has been given, shall forfeit for every such neglect or refusal, all the goods wares and merchandise, manufactured or made by or for him with the vessels containing the same, and the vessels, machines, implements or utensils, used in said manufacture or making, together with the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit which said goods wares and merchandise with the vessels or machines implements, or utensils so used, may be seized by any collector of the internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law.

July 14, 1815.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
In General Assembly, February Session, A. D. 1813.

"*An Act for the preservation of Buoys in the harbour of Newport, and of stakes in Warren river.*"

WHEREAS Buoys have been placed on the North and South end of Goat-Island and Stakes fixed in Warren river, at the expence of the United States, which are of great public utility:—And whereas inconsiderate people have, in passing from or into the Harbour of Newport, run foul of said Buoys and their moorings, and moved the said Buoys and their chains and anchors by which they were moored, from their places, whereby they have been injured, and considerable time and expence has been incurred in finding repairing and placing them in their proper stations, and during said time vessels bound in and out of said harbour have been exposed to run ashore.

And whereas by fastening scows and boats to the stakes aforesaid, or by vessels running against them, some of them have been injured or removed from their places.

Section 1.—*Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted*, That the Captain, or owner or owners of every ship or vessel, that shall, by running against either of said buoy or buoys which may hereafter be placed by the authority and expence of the United States, in any part of Narragansett bay, south of Kinnimicutt, or in any way injure or remove them, or injure or remove chains or anchors by which they are moored, shall forfeit and pay as a fine not exceeding Thirty-six Dollars, nor less than Twelve Dollars; and that every person who shall hereafter make fast any ship or vessel, scow, raft, or boat, to either of said buoys, or such as shall be established as aforesaid, or to any part of their moorings, he or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay as a fine not exceeding Fifteen Dollars nor less than Five Dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the county of Newport, two-thirds to be paid to the Collector of the Customs for the district of Newport, for the use of the United States, in order to repair or renew, or replace such buoys or their said moorings, and the other third to the informer who shall prosecute for the same

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall hereafter make fast any ship or vessel, scow, boat, raft or canoe, to either of the stakes in the said Warren river, or stakes which may hereafter be fixed by the authority and expence of the United States in any part of Narragansett bay south of Kinnimicut, or in any way injure the same, he or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay as a fine, not exceeding Fifteen Dollars, nor less than Five Dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the county of Bristol, two thirds to be paid to the Collector of the Customs for the district of Newport, for the use of the United States, in order to replace such stakes, and the other third to the informer who shall prosecute for the same

A true Copy —Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,

FIVE-TWELFTHS of a Cotton Manufactory, situated in North-Kingstown, about 1 mile from Wickford. It has a stream of water sufficient to operate 1000 spindles, and has now in operation 360, with a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, all in good repair.—Seldom has a property possessing so many advantages been offered for sale.—The terms will be liberal, and may be known by applying to JOHN HAWKINS, at the Factory, or to

BERIAH & DANIEL WAITE.

Newport, June 9.

NOTES,

Of the BANKS in this Town, printed on *STAMPED PAPER*, are for sale at this Office.—*Also for Sale* STAMPS from 5 Dollars to 5 Cents.

Poetry.

FROM SCOTT's LORD OF THE ISLES.

"STRANGER! if e'er thine ardent step hath trac'd
The northern realms of ancient Caledon,
Where the proud Queen of Wilderness hath placed,
By lake and cataract, her lonely throne;
Sublime but sad delight thy soul hath known,
Gazing on pathless glen, and mountain high,
Listing where from the cliffs the torrents thrown
Mingle their echoes with the eagle's cry,
And with the sounding lake, and with the moaning sky.

Yes! 'twas sublime, but sad.—The loneliness
Loaded thy heart, the desert tired thine eye;
And strange and awful fears began to press
Thy bosom with a stern solemnity.
Then hast thou wish'd some woodman's cottage nigh,
Something that show'd of life, though low and mean;
Glad sight, its curling wreath of smoke to spy,
Glad sound, its cock's blithe carol would have been,
Or children whooping wild beneath the willow green.

Such are the scenes, where savage grandeur wakes
An awful still that softens into sighs;
Such feelings rouse them by dim Rannoch's lakes,
In dark Glencoe such gloomy raptures rise;
Or farther where, beneath the northern skies,
Chide wild Loch-Eribol his caverns hoar—
But, to the minstrel judge, they yield the prize
Of sacred dignity to that dread shore,
Thy sees grim Coolin rise, and hears Corrieken roar.

PRIME GOODS.

J. W. Eddy,

HAS just opened, an elegant Assortment of Prime GOODS, selected from the late importations at Boston, viz.—London print Calicoes, new patterns; white Cambrics; plain and figur'd leno, jaconet and book Muslins; ginghams; nankeens; black silk fring'd, and madrass handkerchiefs; vestings; ribbons, silk cords, sewing silks, millinet, pins, tapes, white and color'd cotton hose, galoons, worsted bindings, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold *Cheap*, and on accommodating terms.

☞ On hand, as usual, a large supply of American manufactured Goods, selling off *cheap*.

Newport, June 2.

Simeon Martin,

Has just received, and for sale at his Store in Church-Street,

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY Barrels of fresh Superfine Alexandria FLOUR.—He keeps constantly for sale, Liverpool Earthern Ware, and many other articles.—*He has also for sale at Store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf*, a Quantity of CORN, some damaged.

Newport, May 20.

House and Store to Let.

THE Subscriber offers to Let, for One Year, his House and Shop, in Thames-Street, together with the Chaise-house and stable.—There is no better stand for business in Newport.—Immediate possession will be given.—Enquire of

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, May 19.

THE Subscriber having removed with his Family, will sell the HOUSE of his late residence in Newport; or exchange it for a Farm on the Island he should approve.—But if a Sale is not made by the 1st of May, will Rent it.

Proposals in writing, stating offers for the above, left with AUDLEY CLARKE, Esq. will be forwarded to

WALTER CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 9.

To Let,

And immediate possession given.

A New two-story HOUSE, with a Stable, on the Subscriber's Farm in Middletown.—If required, a Garden will be let with the House.—Any person wishing a pleasant country residence, during the summer months, cannot fail of being pleased with the situation.—For terms, &c. apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, May 19.

William Moore, jun.

Is now Opening for Sale,

A New, handsome and very general Assortment of DRY GOODS viz.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cords, Stocknetts, Velvets, Plains, Flannels, baizes, hosiery, dimities, calicoes, ginghams, muslins, cambrics, cotton and linen shirtings, diapers, nankeens, shawls, pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons, laces, &c.—Also, a general assortment of American Cotton and Woolen Goods.—All which he will sell at reduced prices, for cash or approved credit, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 26.

Cheap, cheap Cash Store

William Tilley, 3d.

No. 124, Thames-street.

Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has opened a DRY GOODS STORE, in the house next south of Mr. Nicholas Geffrey, and directly opposite Mr. Dowe's Hotel, where he has just received and is now exposing for sale, an extensive Assortment of English, India, French and American GOODS, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be purchased in Newport, for *Cash*.—Among them are the following: BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres; Plains; Flannels; Bombazetts; white and black Cambrics; Dimities; pink, buff and blue Ginghams; Nankeens; diapers; superfine cambric Prints; Vestings; gentlemen and ladies silk and cotton hose; black, kid and beaver Gloves; superfine dark ginghams; cambric madrass, and silk handkerchiefs; imitation Shawls; sheer muslins; shirting cottons; Russia sheeting; sewing silk, pins, ribbons, gilt and plated buttons, fans, thimbles, button moulds and tapes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 2.

NEW GOODS.

Harvey Sessions,

No 162, Thames-street,

HAS just received from Boston, a fresh supply of GOODS, which in addition to his former stock, makes his present assortment of Dry Goods very complete.—Among many other Goods, which he will sell very cheap, are black, blue, brown and mixed superfine BROADCLOTHS; super and common Sattinetts, vestings, London prints, white, color'd and black 4-4 and 6-4 cotton cambricks; linen do.; 4-4 and 6 4 mul-mul, book, and figur'd muslins; black lustrings and crapes; black and figur'd silk handkerchiefs; nankeens, laces, sewing silks and twist, tapes, pins, bobbins, &c.

Also, A great assortment of American manufactured Woolen and Cotton Goods; all of which he will sell for cash, or approved credit, as low as can be purchased in Newport.

N. B.—He still continues to solicit the payment of all accounts, of more than three months standing.

Newport, March 3.

Rope-Walk for sale.

IN consequence of the decease of Mr. JOHN P. JONES, late of the firm of WILLIAM WEST & Co. Providence, all connexion in business under that establishment ceases. The subscribers now offer for sale, for *cash* or *approved credit*, that valuable and pleasantly situated ROPE-WALK, with the Land, a good set of Tools, and a few tons of Hemp and Yarns, late the property of said JONES.

The Walk, Tools, &c. are in good order, and present an object worth the attention of any person wishing an establishment of the kind, at a market where industry and integrity will insure employment.

WILLIAM JONES.
RHODES G. ALLEN.

Providence, May 12.

To Let,

THAT pleasantly situated and convenient Dwelling-House, opposite Trinity-Church, now in the occupation of Dr. *William Turner*.—*Also to Let*, The Shop next west of the Office of the Newport Mercury, now in the occupation of John J. Allan.—Possession given the 1st of July.—For terms, &c. apply to

ROBERT M. AMBROSE.

Newport, June 2.

Job E. Townsend,

Offers for Sale at his shop in Mill-street,

FIVE Thousand Feet Cherry-tree BOARDS.—*Wanted to hire*, One or two journeymen Cabinet Makers.—*Also*, An Apprentice to the above business is wanted.

Newport, May 26.

To Let,

THE BRICK HOUSE, No. 28, in Thames-street.—Apply to

S. MALBONE.

Newport, April 7.

Paper-Hangings.

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS PAPER-HANGINGS, figures and style entirely new—of prices, from those which are elegant and neat, to those which are cheap, very cheap, and every intermediate quality.—The above is just received, and for sale at

James Hammond's

DRY GOODS STORE &
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
No. 104, Thames-Street.

Writing Paper.

Just received, 10 Reams, and for sale as above, viz.—Hudson & Goodwin's, Hartford, Vellum, first class, and Burbank's No. 1, Foolscap and Pot, No. 1 & 2. Hudson & Goodwin's superfine vellum; Ames New-England hot-pressed, and Aimes & Co. Philadelphia do. Letter-Paper.

Account Books.

Ledgers, Wastes, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Sales, Notes, Receipts, Memorandum and BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds.—*Also*, A complete assortment of Commercial BLANKS, and a general assortment of STATIONARY, SCHOOL-BOOKS, &c. &c. with a great variety of NEW BOOKS, for YOUTH and CHILDREN.

Newport, April 14. tf.

James Townsend, & Co.

OFFER for Sale at their Store, No. 82, Thames-street, recently occupied by the Newport Insurance Company, and in front of the R. I. Union Bank, a general assortment of genuine GROCERIES at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Ship and Cabin Stores put up at the shortest notice.

Any business in the Commission line, entrusted to them by their friends, will be strictly attended to.

Newport, May 5.

J. M. Weaver, & Co.

Offers for Sale, at their Store, No 75, Thames-street, and south corner of Banister's Wharf,

A GENERAL Assortment of genuine GROCERIES, as Cheap as can be purchased in this Town.

☞ They offer to transact business on Commission.—Those who may favor them, may be assured of the strictest attention to their interests.

Newport, Feb. 23.

William White

Has Removed from No. 11 to No 21 Long-Wharf, where he has for Sale a general Assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.—Also,

32 coils Cordage, of different sizes
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives

A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans and horn lantorns.

16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality
A few barrels prime Beef, and
300 bushels Salt.

Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing upwards of three months, are requested to call and settle them, or they will be given to an Attorney for collection.

Newport, Jan. 14, 1815

Beef, Duck, &c

100 Barrels Prime } New BEEF.
50 do. Mess }
80 Bolts Russia Duck.
20 do. Ravens Do.
5 Pipes excellent Gin, warranted two years old,

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ
No 72, Thames-street.

Newport, March 10.

To Let,

And Possession given the 13th of May

THE Dwelling-House, No. 15 Mill-street.—For particulars, apply to GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, April 21.

To Let,

THE House now occupied by Capt *Appleby*, next door to Wm. Ely's, Esq. and opposite Liberty-Tree.—For terms, apply to

SILAS DEAN.

Newport, April 21.

WANTED,

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business—one from the Country would be preferred.—Enquire at this Office.

June 2, 1815.

Silas Dean,

HAS just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at his store No. 67, Thames-street,—Black and blue superfine broadcloths; blue and mixt ditto; 1 do. do. Plains; 1 small case best gilt and plated buttons; black and blue superfine and middling Cassimeres; Manchester shirtings and cambrics; shawls; white threads, with a variety of other articles.

Also, just landed from sch'r Leander,
7 hhds prime Richmond Tobacco,
54 kegs Negro-head ditto.
86 barrels Flour.

Likewise for Sale,
200 bbls. Herring—10 kegs Butter
10 casks Nails
And a few casks of Rice.

Newport, March 10.

Paper-Hangings and Borders.

J C. SHAW

HAS just received from Hartford, (Con.) and offers for Sale at No. 118, Thames-Street, a large and extensive Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS at the *Manufactory Prices*.

Newport, May 5. tf.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE

Sold at SHAW's Office.

No 406,

In the *Board of Health Lottery*, came up a Prize of

500 Dollars,

AND

No. 8964,

A Prize of

200 Dollars.

Both of which were sold at the Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office of

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 118, Thames-street.

Where can be obtained a few *warranted undrawn* Tickets and Shares in the *Grand Plymouth Beach LOTTERY*, $20,000 Highest Prize—and in the *Washington Bridge Lottery*, $2000 Highest Prize.

Newport, May 26. tf.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer for Sale,

2 pair 9 lb CARRONADES } With their appendages complete.
1 12lb. Do. }
1 pair long 6 pounders }
1 Swivel—1 Arm Chest
A quantity of Leads and Lines.

for Sale at their Store,
50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
50 Bags Pimento

Newport, Nov. 25.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable Terms, at their Store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR
400 barrels Cabin Bread
100 do. Pilot Do.
30 Hhds very-nice Rum
8 Pipes 4th-proof Brandy
57 Boxes brown Sugar
24 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls. Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No 1 Do.
22 do. Refuse Do.
6 boxes Chocolate—82 do. Candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.

Newport, Nov. 4.

Hemp.

TWENTY Tons Russia HEMP.—*Also*, A new 14-inch Cable of 120 fathoms, and an Anchor of about 700 wt.—For sale by

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, March 10

Flour.

NEW-YORK and Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, and a Quantity of RYE, for sale on good terms, by

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, Dec. 23.

Rye, Corn, & Flour, At Peace Prices

THREE Hundred Bushels North-River RYE.
500 Bushels do. Yellow CORN
300 do. Long-Island white Do.
100 barrels Richmond sup. FLOUR
120 kegs manufactured Do. Tobacco.

All in prime order for shipping—and for sale by

JOHN B LYON,

Who has for Sale, Six good Anchors suitable for vessels fom 100 to 600 Tons burthen.

Cordage of all kinds, and any quantity, supplied on as good terms as can be bought in this State.

Cambooses, Stoves, or any other castings, supplied on application as above.

Newport, Feb. 17.

Charts, Pilots, Quadrants, &c.

ROUSMANIERR & BARBER INFORM Masters of Vessels and Seamen, that they continue to keep for Sale, at their *Book, Stationary and Chart Store*, No 1 & 2, Long Wharf,

Bowditch's Practical Navigator and American Coast Pilot, (new edition)—Ship Master's Assistant, Seaman's Daily Assistant, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Dictionary, Abbot on Shipping—Quadrants, Sectors, Dividers, Log-book Paper, Seamen's Journals—Blank Books of every description—Walkden's best black Lead Powder—And all kinds of STATIONARY, at as low prices as can be purchased in America.

ALSO,

A great Variety of CHARTS and PILOTS, of the Coasts of America, Europe, the Mediterranean, Coasts of Africa, West-Indies, &c. &c.

AND

A large Assortment of Commercial and Custom House BLANKS, comprising Manifests, (foreign and coastwise) Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Bills of Sale, &c. &c.

March 11, 1815.

William White,

No 21, Long-Wharf—*Has for Sale*
200 barrels fresh Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR.
20 Bags Coffee.
40 Kegs good Butter, and
A few bottles Lorillard's Snuff.

Newport, Feb. 17.

Notice.

THE Subscribers who were appointed by the Hon. General Assembly, at the session held in May last, a committee to audit all claims against the State, arising from measures taken for the defence thereof, during the late War; hereby give notice, that there will be a meeting of said Committee, at the General-Treasurer's Office in Newport, on MONDAY, the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of deciding upon such demands as may be laid before them.—Those persons therefore who have claims of the above description, are called upon to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to either of the Committee, on or before the said day.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
CHARLES BRAYTON,
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Committee.*

Newport, May 22.

John Hull,

HAS taken the Shop No 3, Washington-square, where he has recommenced the Tailoring business.—He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general, flattering himself that he shall be enabled to merit their favours.

Newport, April 7.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given immediately.

THAT Valuable LOT, with a small Shop thereon, situated in Thames-street, and next south of Joseph Briggs's.—An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to DAVID SUFFUN, or JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

N. B.—A quantity of building Stone may be had with the Lot.

Newport, 5th mo. 25th, 1815.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 24, 1815.

THE Creditors of JOHN MARSH of Newport, in the county of Newport, Soap-boiler, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 23, 1815.

THE Creditors of CYRUS JOHNSON, of Newport, Physician are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 17, 1815.

THE Creditors of ELISHA CHASE of Newport, shoemaker, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

Poetry.

DESCRIPTION OF NIGHT,
BY ROBERT SOUTHEY.

HOW beautiful is Night!
A dewy freshness fills the silent
air,
No mist obscures, no little cloud,
Breaks the whole serene of heaven:
In full-orb'd glory the majestic moon
Rolls thro' the dark blue depths.
Beneath her steady ray
The desert circle spreads,
Like the round ocean, girdled with the
sky.
How beautiful is Night!

Quarterly Review.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 23.—Subscribers are requested to call for their Numbers.
July 8, 1815.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders are notified, That a Dividend is this day declared upon the stock of said Company, for the year past, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island during Bank hours.—Also, That a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Directors Room of said Bank, on MONDAY, the 31st inst. at XI o'clock A. M. for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM TISDALE, *Clerk.*
Newport, July 1.

Cheap, Cheap, Cheap!!!

Alanson Richmond,

Has just received, and is now Opening,

A LARGE Assortment of GOODS, among which are:—One case 6-4 and 4-4 black, white and color'd Cambrics; one do. Callicoes and figur'd Muslins; striped ditto; 7-4 mourning shawls; light ditto; cambric and common dimities; black and color'd plain and twill'd Silks; furniture Calicoes; fine and low priced white and color'd Cotton Hose; Britannia, colerain and twist Shirtings.—*Also*, CALICOES which will be sold at the reduced price of 20 Cents per yard.—All the above Goods will be sold at very reduced prices, at wholesale and retail, for cash only.
Newport, July 6. 3w

New Goods.

Just received from New-York, and now Opening,

A HANDSOME Assortment of DRY GOODS, for sale very cheap for cash, by
J. G. CHADSEY.
Newport, July 7.

Groceries, Lumber, &c.

Michael Freeborn, & Co.

Offer for Sale at their Store on the Point,

A GENERAL Assortment of *GROCERIES, &c.* among which are the following:—Hogsheads of pure West-India Rum; 6 crates Crockery Ware; 10 boxes New-York Soap; 100 straws Tumblers; 20 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour; 2 Pipes Gin; and a quantity of Corn Meal.

A L S O,

A Quantity of Lumber and Wood will be kept constantly for Sale on their Wharf—all of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.
Newport, July 7.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop CHELSEA, of East-Greenwich, burthen 13 Tons, well built, of the best of materials, sails remarkably fast and calculated for shoal rivers.—For further particulars, enquire of
BOWEN, ENNIS & Co.
Newport, July 7.

TO LET,
And immediate possession given,

THE Dwelling-House in Spring-street, lately occupied by Gen. SHELDON.—The House is pleasantly situated, has a Garden, a well of water, and every other convenience.—For further particulars apply to
NATHAN G. HAZARD
North-Kingstown, July 6.

For Sale, or To Let,

To satisfy a Mortgage.

STORE, No. — Bannister's wharf, now occupied by Wm. G. Burroughs; being the lower store on the south side of said wharf.—For further particulars, apply to
CONSTANT TABER.
Newport, June 14, 1815.

Prime Goods.

William Tilley, 3d

No. 124, Cheapside, Thames-street.

HAS just opened an extensive assortment of seasonable GOODS, which, together with his former assortment, makes his stock complete, and will be sold lower than has been offered for many years; among them are the following, viz:—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, [illegible], bombazetts, blue and black rattinets; superfine dresden and madrass'd London Prints; 6-4 and 4-4 steam-loom and dressed shirting Cottons; shaws, sprig, loom and book Muslins; nankeens; leno, net, fringed, sattin and lutestring Ribbons; ladies and gentlemen's white and color'd Hose; shawls; diapers; ladies and gentlemen's gloves; black silk, fringed and madrass handkerchiefs; bonnet wire; ladies silk handkerchiefs; cambric muslins; striped cambric and plad ginghams; fans, &c. &c.
Newport, July 7. 3w

Please to take notice!

NEW-YORK *BANK BILLS*, and *TREASURY NOTES*, constantly bought and sold by
JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 118, Thames-street.
Who receives Orders for Tickets in all the celebrated Lotteries in the United States.
Newport, July 7. 3w

New-York Money

TAKEN AT PAR FOR

Tickets and Shares,

IN THE

Grand National LOTTERY

Which commences Drawing on the 28th of August next.

SCHEME.

5	Prizes of		$ 20,000
2	do		10,000
10	do		5,000
25	do		1,000
30	do		500
100	do		100

Together with a number of 50's, 20's, &c.
Present price of Tickets, $ 10—but in consequence of the rapid sale, must soon rise.—Apply at
JOSIAH C. SHAW's,
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 118, Thames-street.
Newport, July 7. tf

Nicholas Geffroy,

Has just received,

AN Assortment of LOOKING-GLASSES and PLATES, from the Manufactory at Hambling, part of which will be framed shortly.—Should any Glasses be wanted to fit old frames, the sizes are as follows:—

10 by 8		18 by 12		24 by 14	
14	9	20	12	25	15
17	10	22	13		

The sizes larger have not yet arrived.
Also for sale, Tea, Coffee, Corn, and best Philadelphia Flour.
He also manufactures as formerly, Gold and Silver WARE, and keeps a constant supply of Watches, watch materials, cutlery, pocket books, tea pots, tea trays, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; segars, and bladders snuff, for New-York money.—He gives the true value for old gold and silver according to its standard, and buys old copper and pewter.
Newport, June 30.

Notice.

MR. TREVETT's SCHOOL having diminished this Spring upwards of 40 Scholars, as Apprentices, &c. his number is reduced to about 30.—he therefore solicits a portion of the public patronage, and assures them that he feels a consciousness of the duties and responsibility which rests upon him, in paying the strictest attention to the morals and education of those entrusted to his care.

N. B.—Those persons having unsettled accounts of more than a year's standing, are informed, that unless they are closed by the 10th of July, they will be left with J. C. SHAW, Esq. for collection.—Those that have been punctual in their payments, will please receive his grateful acknowledgements.
Newport, June 30.

N O T I C E.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of CAREY CONGDON, late of Newport, cordwainer, deceased, represented insolvent do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims to either of us.
GEORGE HALL, jun. } Com'rs.
BENJAMIN U. CARR. }
All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
SARAH CONGDON, Adm'x.
Newport, July 3, 1815.

William Moore, jun.

Is now Opening for Sale,

A New, handsome and very general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, [illegible] ford Cords, Stockinetts, Velvets, Plains, Flannels, baizes, hosiery, dimities, calicoes, ginghams, muslins, cambrics, cotton and linen shirtings, diapers, nankeens, shawls, pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons, laces, &c.—Also, a general assortment of American Cotton and Woolen Goods.—All which he will sell at reduced prices, for cash or approved credit, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, May 26.

J. M. Weaver, & Co.

Offers for Sale, at their Store, No. 75 Thames-street, and south corner of Banister's Wharf,

A GENERAL Assortment of genuine GROCERIES, as Cheap as can be purchased in this Town.
☞ They offer to transact business on Commission.—Those who may favor them, may be assured of the strictest attention to their interests.
Newport, Feb. 23.

James Townsend, & Co.

OFFER for Sale at their Store, No. 82, Thames-street, recently occupied by the Newport Insurance Company, and in front of the R. I. Union Bank, a general assortment of genuine GROCERIES at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Ship and Cabin Stores put up at the shortest notice.
Any business in the Commission line, entrusted to them by their friends, will be strictly attended to.
Newport, May 5.

Simeon Martin,

Has just received and for sale at his Store in Church-Street,

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY Barrels of fresh Superfine Alexandria FLOUR.—He keeps constantly for sale, Liverpool Earthern Ware, and many other articles.—*He has also for sale at Store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf*, a Quantity of CORN, some damaged.
Newport, May 20.

House and Store to Let

THE Subscriber offers to Let, for One Year, his House and Shop, in Thames-street, together with the Chaise-house and stable.—There is no better stand for business in Newport.—Immediate possession will be given.—Enquire of
SIMEON MARTIN.
Newport, May 19.

Rope-Walk for sale.

IN consequence of the decease of Mr. JOHN P. JONES, late of the firm of WILLIAM WEST & Co. Providence, all connexion in business under that establishment ceases. The subscribers now offer for sale, for *cash* or *approved credit*, that valuable and pleasantly situated ROPE-WALK, with the Land, a good set of Tools, and a few tons of Hemp and Yarns, late the property of said JONES.
The Walk, Tools, &c. are in good order, and present an object worth the attention of any person wishing an establishment of the kind, at a market where industry and integrity will insure employment.
WILLIAM JONES,
RHODES G. ALLEN.
Providence, May 12.

John Ferguson,

Has just received and for sale at his Store on Bannister's Wharf

10 Kegs first quality Richmond TOBACCO.
15 do. inferior Do.
6 bbls. 1st quality Leaf Do. for shipping.
He has also for sale, his usual assortment of roll and cut Tobacco, Segars, &c.
Newport, June 21.

To Let,

And immediate possession given.

A NEW two-story HOUSE, with a Stable, on the Subscriber's Farm in Middletown.—If required, a Garden will be let with the House.—Any person wishing a pleasant country residence, during the summer months, cannot fail of being pleased with the situation.—For terms, &c. apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, May 10.

To Let.

THE BRICK HOUSE, No. 28, in Thames-street.—Apply to
S. MALBONE.
Newport, April 7.

New and Cheap GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
At the Sign of the Eagle and
SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co.
No. 147, Thames-street.

OFFER for Sale, an elegant and extensive assortment of fresh imported ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.—*Also*, A great variety of American manufactured GOODS, together with a quantity of excellent Cotton yarn and Weaver's slays, of all numbers.—All which they will sell cheap for cash.
Newport, June 30. tf

New Hardware Store.

Anthony V. Taylor,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a HARDWARE STORE at No. 156, Thames-street, where he has for sale a general Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

Constantly on hand,

Wrought and cut Nails, of every description, a quantity of Iron hollow Ware, Ship-Chandlery &c &c.
Newport, June 30.

FOR SALE,

THAT well framed Building, situated in Bridge-street, directly opposite the house of Capt. C. Gorton, and improved hitherto as a Cabinet-maker's shop; together with the Lot on which it stands.—It was calculated for, and is capable of being easily converted into a convenient Dwelling-house.—For terms which will be low, apply to
JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
Newport, June 30. tf

Fresh Goods.

AN Elegant Assortment of BRITISH GOODS, just received and for Sale by
J. W. EDDY
Also just received, 50 lbs. Sewing Threads, assorted numbers, and American Shirtings, of a quality superior to any ever before offered for Sale in Newport.
Newport, June 22.

Distillery.

CASH will be given for Rye, Corn, Barley, and Pine Wood, at H. BULL's DISTILLERY, near Broad-Street.—*Also*, A number of likely SHOATS wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.—Apply to
HENRY BULL.
Newport, June 8.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ have removed their Counting-Room to Store No. 3, south side of Dean's Wharf.
Newport, June 17.

Beef, Duck, &c

100 Barrels Prime } New BEEF.
50 do. Mess }
80 Bolts Russia Duck.
20 do. Ravens Do.
5 Pipes excellent Gin, warranted two years old,
For Sale, on reasonable terms, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ
Newport, March 10.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN BOURS, Esq late of Newport, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present the same for settlement, to Mr. P. O. RICHMOND, who is duly authorised to close the concerns of said estate.
PETER BOURS, *Executor.*
Newport, June 9. 6m

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
In General Assembly, June Session, A. D. 1815.

UPON the Petition of THOMAS CUTTER, representing that he is insolvent, and praying the benefit of an Act made and passed 1756 for the relief of insolvent debtors:—*Voted and Resolved* That said Petition be received, and continued to the next session of the General Assembly and that the Petitioner's creditors be notified of the pendency of this petition, by publishing notice thereof three weeks successively in one of the Newspapers published in Newport, and that all proceedings against the petitioner and his estate and effects be stayed to the next session of this General Assembly and until the merits of said petition be heard and tried.
A true Copy:—
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

Charts, Pilots, Quadrants, &c.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

INFORM MASTERS OF VESSELS and SEAMEN, that they continue to keep for Sale, at their *Book, Stationery and Chart Store*, No. 1 & 2, Long Wharf,
Bowditch's Practical Navigator and American Coast Pilot, (new editions)—Ship-Master's Assistant, Seaman's Daily Assistant, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Dictionary, Abbot on Shipping—Quadrants, Scales, Dividers, Log-book Paper, Seamen's Journals—Blank Books of every description—Walkden's best black Ink Powder—And all kinds of STATIONARY, at as low prices as can be purchased in America.

A L S O,

A great Variety of CHARTS and PILOTS, of the Coasts of America, Europe, the Mediterranean, Coast of Africa, West-Indies, &c. &c.

A N D

A large Assortment of Commercial and Custom-House BLANKS comprising Manifests, (foreign and coastwise) Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Bills of Sale, &c. &c.
March 11, 1815.

George Engs,

No. 170, Thames-Street.

HAS just received an extensive supply of the above articles, and now offers for sale a very complete assortment, at wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.
Newport, June 30. 6w

FLOUR.

JUST received, at Store No. 10[illegible], Thames-street, 250 Barrels fresh superfine FLOUR, which is now selling lower than can be purchased in New-York or Philadelphia.
J. G. CHADSEY,
Agent for Rhodes, Harris & Smith.

A L S O,

A large Assortment of American Manufactured Cotton and Woolen GOODS, at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the State.
Newport, June 30.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Has just received, and for Sale on Langley's Wharf,

A GENERAL Assortment of LUMBER, consisting of clear, merchantable and refuse Machias Boards, Plank, Shingles, joice, laths, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap for cash.
Newport, June 30.

Notice.

A NUMBER OF RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN,

HAVING suggested to Mr. FRASER, that if the number of his Students were reduced, his attention being concentrated, would be more beneficial; and having promised him a compensation which they conceive adequate, he has agreed to reduce the number to thirty.
For the accommodation of such as may not be of that number, he proposes to open a School, in separate rooms, for young Ladies and Gentlemen, from half past 5 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon, in which will be taught Navigation and all other branches of Literature now taught in his day school.
Mr. Fraser hopes that the improvement of those under his care will be the most acceptable acknowledgement which he can offer for the liberal encouragement of his employers.
Newport, June 30.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Little-Compton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of WILLIAM SANFORD, late of said Little-Compton deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at Samuel Church's Store in Little Compton, in the afternoon's of the first Tuesdays of June, August and October.
SYLVESTER GIFFORD } Com'rs.
SAMUEL CHURCH. }
Little Compton, April 3, 1815.

N O T I C E.

WHEREAS at the last Term of the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the 3d Monday of May inst the undersigned were by said Court appointed Commissioners & Assignees on the estate of WILLIAM BRIGHTMAN, of Newport, who had obtained the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors"—Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of the said Wm Brightman to exhibit and prove to us their respective claims, within nine months from the 17th ult or they will be precluded according to law.—And all persons indebted to the said Wm. Brightman, are requested to make immediate payment to us.
Wm G BURROUGHS, }
JOHN W STEVENS, } Com'rs.
JOHN B. LYON, }
Newport, June 29.